FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 233 *3 December 1982*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Polish Delegate Addresses CSCE Sessions BB 1
Western Radios BB 1
Anniversary of Rapacki Plan BB 1

BULGARIA

NATO Meeting Taking 'Dangerous' New Step C 1
Antonov Arrest in Rome Sparks Crisis With Italy C 1
[Cross-Reference]
Zhivkov Message of Solidarity to 'Arafat C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov]
Filipov, Mladenov Receive PRC Envoy on Departure C 2
Editorial Offers Better Ties With Albania C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Nov]
Greetings, Editorial on SRFY National Day C 3
Leaders Greet Counterparts C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov]
Zhivkov Message to Ribicic C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov]
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Reviews Ties [29 Nov] C 4
Report on Party Concept of New Labor Code C 5
Leaders Attend Theater Anniversary Celebration C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

USSR's Talyzin Continues Visit 2 December D 1
Received by Husak D 1
Meets With Jakes D 1
Finance Minister Departs on Arab Emirates Visit D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Dec]
Nicaragua's D'Escoto Ends Visit, Departs D 1
Husak Speaks to Central Committee 25 Nov D 2
Jakes Address 24 Nov D 7
[RUDE PRAVO 27 Nov]
Slovak CP Central Committee Meets 30 Nov D 14
Jakes, Lenart Address Session D 14
Martinka Presents Plan D 16
Briefs: Pilak Receives Polish Envoy: D 18
Indra Meets Envoy to Sweden;
Urban, Patolichev Sign Protocol;
Lenart Awards Party Member;
Pipeline Equipment for USSR;
Minister Returns From FRG

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Scheich on U.S.-Brazil Relations, Reagan Visit E 1
U.S. Domestic Resistance to MX Project Reported E 1
FRG Minister Arrives 2 Dec for Official Talks E 2
Fischer, Jenninger Open Talks E 2
GDR-FRG Relations Discussed E 3
Talks on Exchange Levy [Hamburg DPA] E 3
Fischer Hosts Dinner E 4
Honecker Meets Finnish Social Democratic Leader E 4
Fischer Meets Swiss Foreign Affairs Official E 5
Palestinian Solidarity Day Marked in Rostock E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Nov]
ADN Reports Agenda for People's Chamber Session E 6
Official Address Agriculture Issues at Bernburg E 6
Leitz Calls for Higher Yields E 6
Felfe on Improved Machinery E 6
SED's Mittag Addresses Pipeline Constructors E 7
Praises FDJ, Youth Project E 7

HUNGARY

Communique Issued on 1 December MSZMP CC Session F 1
MTI Cites MAGYAR HIRLAP on MX Missiles' Decision [2 Dec] F 3

POLAND

Poznan Voivodship To Release All Internees G 1
Clandestine Workers Cell Members Arrested G 1
PAP Cites November Data on Legal Proceedings G 1
Warsaw Artistic Institution Changes Announced G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 30 Nov]
Actors' Boycott Seen as Political Opposition G 2
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI]
Krakow Lenin Steelworks Registers New Union G 3
'Operational Groups' End Nationwide Inspection G 3
Szczecin Inspection Results G 4
Kielce Voivodship PZPR Committee Holds Session G 4
Jaruzelski Arrives for Silesian Miners Holiday G 4
PZPR's Romanik Discusses Mining Industry G 4
PAP Reviews Improving Production Situation G 7
Olszowski Meets With USSR Ambassador in Warsaw G 7
Youth Daily Views Polish-USSR Ideology Seminar G 8
[SZTANDAR MLODYCH 29 Nov]
Wroclaw Reports on Visit by USSR Gosplan Official G 8
Weinberger Remarks 'Discredit the Ruling Team' G 9
Jaruzelski Congratulates Spanish Prime Minister G 9
Briefs: Episcopate Conference G 9

ROMANIA

Romania-EEC Commission Begins Talks in Bucharest H 1
Polish Metallurgy, Machine-Building Minister H 1
Received by Dascalescu H 1
Other Talks; Protocol Signed H 1
Officials Present Condolences at Soviet Embassy H 2
Ceausescu Receives New Algerian Ambassador H 2
Technological-Economic Cooperation With Iraq H 3
Spanish King Receives New Romanian Ambassador H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Dragan Continues U.S. Visit, Meets Trade Officials	I 1
Federal Government Pursues Economic Stabilization	I 1
Trade Deficit Reduced	I 1
Sindjic on 1983 Economic Plan	I 2
Defense Budget Cut Supported	I 3
Ostojic Receives Fatah's Ibu Iyad 2 December	I 3
Stambolic Speaks at Bajina Basta Opening	I 4
Ribicic Assesses Future as 'Quite Difficult' [POLITIKA 28, 29, 30 Nov]	I 8
Briefs: TV Transmitter for Hungarians	I 11

POLISH DELEGATE ADDRESSES CSCE SESSIONS

Western Radios

LD261904 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 26 Nov 82

[By PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid 25 Nov -- Addressing the CSCE debate on the Third Basket here this afternoon, Polish delegate Wlodzimierz Konarski said some broadcasting stations operating in territories of other countries "beam programmes aimed to deepen internal difficulties in Poland, sow discord, and instigate conflicts in our country."

"The programmes of those radio stations are organized and financed by the governments of several Western countries, which does not serve the aims or the implementation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act. We are interested in developing and strengthening cooperation in information, including radio information, but only with those who want to serve such causes as agreement among nations, peace, and security," Konarski said.

Anniversary of Rapacki Plan

LD271520 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Report by PAP correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] PAP Madrid 26 Nov -- Taking the floor today at the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting, Poland's representative Wlodzimierz Konarski backed the Soviet stand on speeding up the editing work on the final document. Unfortunately, the hitherto results of the meeting fall far short of the expectations. The mechanism of negotiations has been set in motion, but this does not suffice.

Poland's representative referred to the special session of the Polish Sejm's Foreign Affairs Committee devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Rapacki plan and quoted Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski's opinion that the Madrid meeting cannot go down in history as one of lost chances and opportunities.

"I mentioned the anniversary of the Rapacki plan not by incident," [as received] Konarski said. "Many politicians both in the East and West are in agreement today that the rejection of this plan was an example of wasting the chances which it opened up before the central Europe and the whole of our continent. If history is to be our master, it is important that we draw conclusions from this and do not make another mistake collectively. The Madrid meeting offers a chance for consolidating detente, building confidence, and progress on the road to disarmament," Konarski said.

He informed the meeting on the initiative to form a provisional national council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in Poland. "The Polish affairs - said he - can only be solved by Poles. Exploiting those affairs as a tool for political game poisons international climate. We believe that such actions belong to the past."

NATO MEETING TAKING 'DANGEROUS' NEW STEP

AU021111 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 2 Dec 82

["Green Light for Dangerous Plans" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 2 (BTA) -- NATO is stepping up the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. This is how today's RABOTNICHESKO DELO assesses in a signed dispatch the decisions the ministers of defence of the North Atlantic alliance are now making in Brussels. The newspaper of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party writes that a new step into a dangerous direction has been taken at this meeting, leaving no room for doubts as to the obstinate intention of carrying out "NATO's double decision" for the deployment of medium range missiles in Western Europe by the end of the coming year. "The motivation is familiar - the fabricated threat by the Warsaw Treaty" adds the daily.

Further on, the special envoy of the paper in Brussels, Petur Bochukov, points out that the decisions of senior NATO bodies, made under pressure from Washington, actually demonstrate the wish for the declared "crusade against communism" to be conducted with nuclear weapons as well.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO expresses the opinion that the willingness shown by the United States before the nuclear planning group for a successful completion of the Geneva negotiations is nothing less than an attempt at calming down the public opinion in the Western states, which is not only suspicious but already convinced in the destructive position maintained by Washington.

It is stressed in conclusion: "Absence of realism and search for arguments to substantiate an unpopular and hazarduous aggressive policy that is how the decisions now made in Brussels can be defined".

ANTONOV ARREST IN ROME SPARKS CRISIS WITH ITALY

For Italian media coverage of the arrest in Rome of Sergey Ivanov Antonov, Bulgarian airline executive, in connection with the 1981 attempt on Pope John Paul II's life, including Bulgarian official protests and alleged countermoves, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 29 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ZHIVKOV MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO 'ARAFAT

AU012040 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people.

Marking this date amid an aggrevated international situation and during days that are so hard for the Palestinian people, we will again express our admiration for the heroism and self-denial of the Palestinian fighters who have turned the aggression in Lebanon into a moral and political defeat for Israel and the United States. With their heroic deed the Palestinian patriots wrote another heroic page in the history of their people and proved with deeds that the imperialistic aggression and banditry are powerless to crush their determination to gain freedom and independence, the telegram emphasizes.

The decisive struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for the recognition of their national rights has increased even more the respect and sympathy of the peoples of the world and raised the prestige and international recognition of the PLO, the telegram says further.

The telegram also points out that the stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in favor of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East remains unchanged. We again declare that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem can be achieved only by Israel's full withdrawal from the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, by recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to create their own independent state on Palestinian land under the leadership of the PLO -- their only legitimate representative -- and by guaranteeing the right of all states in this area to a safe and independent existence, the telegram says.

The telegram also points out that the only realistic path toward resolving this cardinal problem is the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, as proposed by the Soviet Union, with the participation of all interested countries, including the obligatory participation of the PLO. A major guarantee for a comprehensive and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis and its central problem -- the Palestinian issue -- is the further strengthening of the unity of action of all Palestinian detachments, of the progressive, patriotic and democratic Arab forces and their closer cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and the international democratic public.

In conclusion the telegram reaffirms Bulgaria's full solidarity with the heroic Palestinian Arab people and their just struggle to achieve their irrevocable national rights for freedom, independence and a peaceful life.

FILIPOV, MLADENOV RECEIVE PRC ENVOY ON DEPARTURE

AU022041 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] On 2 December Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received An Zhiyuan, Chinese ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection wiht his final departure from the country. The meeting was attended by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also received the Chinese ambassador and gave a luncheon in his honor.

EDITORIAL OFFERS BETTER TIES WITH ALBANIA

AU021429 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] The national holiday of Albania is celebrated on 29 November. This date is linked to the greatest historical event of the country -- 29 November 1944 -- when the Albanian National Liberation Army defeated and drove away the last fascist invaders from Albanian territory. Thus, the country was completely liberated. On 11 January 1945 the People's Republic of Albania was proclaimed, which later was renamed the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Albanian people won their freedom with a hard and prolonged armed struggle, first against the Italian fascists and then against the German Hitlerites and their Albanian mercenaries. The Albanian Communist Party, which is now called the Albanian Workers Party, was the organizer and leader of this struggle. The victory became possible thanks to the historical advance of the Soviet Army along all fronts against the Hitlerite occupants, including in the Balkans. The newly established People's Army of Fatherland Front Bulgaria participated in the closing stage of war in the area of our peninsula. The military fraternity of Bulgaria and Albanian antifascist fighters and of both peoples was sealed in the joint struggle against fascism.

Following the people's victory, thorough revolutionary changes -- such as nationalization and agrarian reform -- were carried out in Albania. The path of socialism was adopted. From a backward, agrarian country, Albania was transformed into an industrial-agrarian country. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries rendered valuable assistance in this socialist development. Our country also contributed to the construction of the economic foundations of socialism in Albania mainly with the training of specialists in various fields of national economy.

The Bulgarian and the Albanian peoples have lived for centuries in the same geographical area and they have numerous common traits as regards their historical destinies, as well as common interests these days -- such as preservation of peace, the construction of socialism, understanding and cooperation in our entire Balkan area. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is guided by these principles in its relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Our party and state leadership has always expressed its readiness to develop relations of cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in our common interest, on an equal basis, as is appropriate for two socialist countries. This readiness of ours was also expressed from thr rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress. In his accountability report our first party and state leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated as follows: "We are devoting our efforts to a full normalization and further development of relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania upon the basis of mutual respect, equality and mutual advantage."

Bulgarian-Albanian relations at the present stage of development are developing mostly in the economic sector. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is exporting machines and equipment to Albania, as well as chemical products, metals, and other goods and it is importing timber panels, bitumen, paper and other such products from Albania. A new protocol on exchange of goods and payments for the 1983 period was signed between our two countries in Tirana in March 1982.

The Bulgarian people wish to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as is appropriate for two socialist countries. On the occasion of the Albanian people's national holiday, the Bulgarian people congratulate them and wish them successes in their country's socialist development.

GREETINGS, EDITORIAL ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

Leaders Greet Counterparts

AU012041 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] On the occasion of the SFRY National Day, Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, has sent a greetings message to Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The message expresses confidence that the relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY will continue to develop along ascending lines in all areas, in the interest of the peoples of the two neighboring socialist countries and peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

On the same occasion Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has greeted Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council; Stanko Todorov, National Assembly chairman, has greeted Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; and Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has greeted Lazar Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary of foreign affairs.

Zhivkov Message to Ribicic

AU012043 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, has sent a greetings message to Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on the SFRY national day. It addresses most sincere greetings and wishes for new successes and progress to the Yugoslav peoples along the road of socialist development.

I am deeply convinced, the message stresses, that the further development of the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the BCP and the LCY and between our two neighboring socialist countries, in the spirit of mutual respect and understanding, cooresponds to the lasting interests of our peoples and serves the cause of socialism, peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Reviews Ties

AU011823 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 82 p 7

[Editorial: "SFRY National Holiday"]

[Text] Today, 29 November, is the national holiday of neighboring Yugoslavia. This day is connected with two historic events in the revolutionary struggles of the Yugoslav peoples. On 29 November 1943 in the town of Jajce, Bosnia, the second conference of the antifascist council for the national liberation of Yugoslavia took place. It outlined the basic principles of the future social and state structure of Yugoslavia as a people's democratic state, and its first people's government was elected. Two years later, on 29 November 1945, in the already liberated Belgrade, the Constituent Assembly announced the foundation of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia, later renamed the SFRY.

The Bulgarian people and the peoples of Yugoslavia have similar origins and their historic fate has many similarities. For centuries we have lived in the same geographic region, and the fact that the only sensible road for mutual relations is the road of good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation is a great lesson of the past. Such relations have always revealed comprehensive and constructive possibilities, and even more so under the conditions of socialist construction.

In its relations with its neighboring countries, Bulgaria works from these realities. Our policy toward all states, and first of all toward our neighbors, is to develop mutually advantageous cooperation in various areas on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and for understanding, peace and stability in our Balkan region. This policy of ours is steady and constant. It springs from the essence of our socialist state, has been tested many times in practice, and has repeatedly been expressed at the highest party and state levels.

Speaking from the high rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress, especially on our relations with the SFRY, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader stated that these relations still have not reached the level that should characterize the relations between the two neighboring countries, that we view the future of these relations with optimism, and that regardless of some difficulties we are patiently and consistently working to develop lasting and broad good-neighborly cooperation in all areas. Elevating the relations between our socialist countries to a new level, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out, fully corresponds with the interests of the Bulgarian and the SFRY peoples alike.

Our country warmly desires that the Balkan region be a region of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation and a region without threats of nuclear war. Our country also acts in this direction. At a festive meeting in October 1981 to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated that Bulgaria is ready to sign bilateral agreements with the Balkan countries that will include a code on good-neighborly relations and relinquishing territorial claims. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also proposed a summit meeting of the Balkan states' leaders in order to discuss the issue of turning the Balkan region into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

We must note that Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, especially in the economic area are favorably developing. Our two countries have signed many agreements, accords and protocols, and each document is a contribution to expanding our economic relations. Higher forms of cooperation such as specialization and production sharing, plan coordination and trade cooperation in third countries have been consolidated. There is a lasting tendency to increase our trade and some other economic activities.

On the SFRY national day we send the Yugoslav peoples warmest greetings and wishes for success, for the further development of our mutual relations in all areas, which corresponds with our lasting interests and with peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

REPORT ON PARTY CONCEPT OF NEW LABOR CODE

AU021952 Sofia BTA in English 1840 2 Dec 82

[Report on basic postulates of party concept of the new labor code adopted by the BCP Central Committee plenum of 29-30 November]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 2 (BTA) -- Main principles of the concept of the Bulgarian Communist Party of the new labor code have been released for the press here. The concept was approved at the recent plenum of the party and will be subject of nation-wide discussion.

The now valid labor code was [word indistinct] in 1951. Now the Bulgarian society has entered a new stage of building up socialism -- the state of the mature socialist society. An adequate material-technical base is being developed; a new stage has been reached in the development of the public property. A course of all-round intensification of the national economy has been adopted. A new step has been made towards attaining class homogeneity. All this prompts the creating of a new labor code to correspond to the new conditions.

In its creating one should first of all stem from the principles which express the socialist nature of society. The worker must be granted new rights and possibilities intended to accentuate his or her crucial role in society and conditions should be created for the worker to take over his or her rights and responsibilities.

The aggregate national interest should top everything. The code must ensure a job to every man, equal remuneration for equal work, a remuneration according to the quantity and quality of labour, real possibilities for raising the level of education and qualifications, good working conditions.

Both the working class and the farm workers should be directly interested and engaged in the management of the economy, of the social and cultural processes of the socialist construction.

The code should prominently comprise the questions of the versatile development and self-fulfillment of the personality, of the progress of man on the same working place, of the intellectualization of labor.

In drawing up the code particular care should be taken of embracing the specific Bulgarian problems, contradictions and possibilities at the present stage. The main thing in the management, organisation and legal regulation of the labour matters is the fullest utilization of the nation's labour potential. Also necessary for drawing up the code is complying with the lessons and achievements in regulating the labour relations of the other countries and peoples and, first of all, with the rich experience of the USSR - an experience of guiding importance for Bulgaria.

The code should be resolute in determining the basic rights and obligations of the working man, in defence of the public interest, and at the same time should enable the experimenting on and introduction of new forms and ways for materializing these rights and interests. It should regulate the labour and legal relations of all workers. In the entire course of work on the code, the voice, the decisive voice of the worker, of the labour man, must be heard. In its spirit the code should be fully pointed to the present-day satisfying of the needs of society and the personality in the process of labour.

The code should be a mighty factor of making a crucial headway in the material - technical conditions of labour, it should require and ensure that the best technical and technological achievements become a mass-scale practice in Bulgaria. It should promote the labour of the highly educated, of the highly qualified, of the organized and disciplined, it should provide for efficacious measures against any acts of irresponsibility in labour and labour relations. [sentence as received]

The Bulgarian economy is open and this not only enables but makes imperative the complying with the latest development of production and techno-scientific progress, the building of highly efficient production capacities, never-ceased raising of the quality and production. The openness of the Bulgarian economy to the world sets a general task - the existence of a highly efficient production on a world level, competitive in the foreign markets, one to prevent any leakage of national income. The new stage of socialist economic integration demands production of high-quality output alone, one which should be most efficient from the viewpoint of the whole socialist community.

In the interrelations with the capitalist market no more losses should be admitted and offset by the state, because this means a loss for the entire society. A particularly promising form of foreign economic cooperation and socialist integration is specialization and joint production with foreign manufacturers. Every economic and social activity should be based on self-support. Everyone should fix one's salary independently, through his or her own labour, and everyone having caused any losses in the economic activity should be held personally responsible. An orderly system of levers is needed to direct the labour reserves in accordance with the national economy interests and the strivings of the personality for expression in labour, without squeezing into any artificial administrative restrictions.

In the conditions of applying the new economic mechanism, with the reconstruction and updating of production, with the improvement of the organisation of labour, some enterprises will have to release workers and employees. Everything possible should be done for the timely applying of their experience and knowledge elsewhere without detriment to their personal interests. The prestige of labour in the servicing sphere should be raised, the requirements for the productivity and efficiency of this kind of labour should be made higher, measures should be envisaged for correct estimating of this sphere's contribution. A serious restructuring of the employment in the sphere of material production and the services is to come. The workers in the sphere of the services will be increased considerably. The right of the workers to do extra work in the production of foodstuffs and other deficient and highly demanded goods and for carrying out services for the population should be finally asserted.

Socialist democracy in the sphere of labour will have to be expressed in extending the rights of the work-team in view of its gradual turning into a self-managing unit. Special importance should be attached to the worker being informed about the policy of the enterprise, to criticism, to the direct participation of the workers in resolving basic questions of the management. The code should provide for possibilities for setting up state -- public bodies on labour matters at various levels of the management. Solutions should be given to all the questions regulating the rights and obligations of the workteams: of their relations with the head, with the trade union, of their formation and development, of concluding collective labour contracts and so on.

The labour rights and obligations should be elaborated on in a special section. There should be extended the protection of the women, of the minors, of the persons with reduced capacity of work, of the pensioners and better conditions for their labour realization should be created. There should be a crucial improvement also of the management of labour by setting up a harmonious and efficient system comprising all levels and spheres of public labour and combining the state and public principle. It is expedient to set up a committee on labour and social matters as a governmental body, to guide the whole system of labour management.

The trade unions should participate in drawing up the state and counter-plans, in organizing competitions and elections for leading personnel and specialists, should have rights in the formation and activity of the collective bodies of management. They have to play a particularly great role in the creating, applying and controlling the labour legislation. Not a single normative act in the sphere of labour and labour relations can and must be passed without the participation of the trade unions. With much greater responsibility they must provide and organize the rest of the workers. The defensive function of the trade unions must be manifested and enriched further. They have to undertake new responsibilities, in order to be able to perform their role of one of the main public warrants of the transfer into practice of the new economic approach.

The consistent and efficient realization of the managerial and social functions of the trade unions will raise their role and public prestige and will fill with a new content, corresponding to the present stage, Lenin's formulation of the trade unions as "a school for administration, a school for management, a school for communism".

Parallel to the labour code there should be elaborated also an act of social insurance, and act of self-management of the workteams, an act of applying the electoral and competition principle, to be put forward simultaneously for discussion at the National Assembly.

LEADERS ATTEND THEATER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU021334 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Summary] On 29 November in Sofia the 25th anniversary of the state satirical theater was marked. "The celebration was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhniv, and Stoyan Mikhaylov." Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, read a State Council decree on awarding the theater with the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order, first degree. "Afterwards Comrade Georgi Dzhagarov read a greetings message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the theater's collective."

USSR'S TALYZIN CONTINUES VISIT 2 DECEMBER

Received by Husak

LD021354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic received at Prague Castle today Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the 23rd session of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation.

During the meeting they talked about implementation of the long-term program of specialization and cooperation of production between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. They noted that mutual cooperation is developing in the spirit of the results of talks between party and government delegations of the two fraternal countries this year. It is also contributing significantly toward deepening the process of economic integration and further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community.

Meets With Jakes

LD021554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] In Prague today Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met with Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers who is heading the Soviet delegation at the 23rd session of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific Technological Cooperation. In an open and comradely conversation they assessed the current level of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. They noted that, despite the achieved results which positively influence the development of the two countries' national economies, there exist reserves for further broadening and deepening cooperation, particularly in the spheres of engineering, electrical engineering and chemical industries, as well as in the production of consumer goods. The two representatives expressed satisfaction with the results of the 23rd session of the commission and sincere interest in further multilateral development of mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS ON ARAB EMIRATES VISIT

AU021519 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Dec 82 p 8

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance, departed this Tuesday from Prague by air for the United Arab Emirates. The delegation will negotiate the possibilities for developing economic contacts between the two countries. It will also take part in the opening of the independent Czechoslovak exhibition in Dubai.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

LD021312 Prague CTK in English 1143 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] Miguel d'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign minister, ended his official four-day visit to Czechoslovakia Thursday. He was seen off at the airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, at whose invitation the visit took place.

HUSAK SPEAKS TO CENTRAL COMMITTEE 25 NOV

LD022150 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Now we shall acquaint you with the content of the content of the address delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the close of the 7th session of the CPCZ Central Committee [held in Prague on 25 Nov]

Comrade Gustav Husak praised the fruitful discussion of the Central Committee which resulted in a number of valuable experiences and ideas as well as important critical observations and comments concerning shortcomings in various spheres. It is necessary that in the completion of the plan for 1983 the comments made at the session are taken into consideration by governments, ministries and other levels of management. He pointed out that the discussion and the unanimous adoption of the resolution confirmed the full unity of views in the Central Committee, both in assessing the results achieved and in laying down other tasks and actions of the party. The report delivered by Comrade Potac and the discussion explained the concrete questions of the fulfillment of this year's plan and the preparation of the plan for 1983. Therefore, it is possible, in the winding-up speech, to deal above all with some fundamental political connections and approaches, Comrade Husak said.

The 16th CPCZ Congress pointed out that for the 1980s it is necessary to take into consideration the consequences of the sharpened aggressive policy of imperialism, and the very complex international conditions, both in the political and economic sphere. Developments fully confirm the correctness of this stance. At the same time, these conditions, and therefore also the demands put on our work, have developed to a greater extent than we anticipated.

As regards international-political questions, the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress are the fundamental directive for us. We consistently follow, and will also follow in the future, the joint stances of the socialist countries, Comrade Husak emphasized. At the CPSU Central Committee session on 22 November 1982, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed the continuity of Soviet policy in the foreign-political sphere, a policy guided by the line of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses, and he clearly defined the foreign-political orientation of the Soviet Union for the future period. The CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all Czechoslovak people share the same assessment of the international situation as was arrived at the November session of the CPSU Central Committee, and they fully support the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU and of the Soviet state.

As regards the economic sphere, the situation in the world had become more complicated, Comrade Husak said. First of all we must deal with the consequences of the further deepening of the crisis in the capitalist world, which makes our exports much more difficult and ultimately affects our imports in the same way. Secondly, we must face the stepped up discrimination, the increased economic pressure and the financial and credit blocade which has been recently pursued by the United States and the aggressive circles of other imperialist countries in contravention of the norms of international law and international conventions. Thirdly, owing to the situation that had come into being, and in the spirit of the congress' conclusions, we have emphatically embarked on the course toward strengthening the balance of the external economic relations, above all as regards the reduction of indebtedness in free currencies. All this puts considerable demands on our resources and requires great effort. In the light of these facts, while we do not wish to underrate internal problems, we must be united in our approach to the fulfillment of the directive of the 16th congress in the economic sphere and to our assessment of the fulfillment of the tasks laid down by the congress.

Speaking at the close of the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session, Comrade Husak pointed out that in the socioeconomic sphere we have set ourselves two basic tasks. First, to maintain, and according to the economic possibilities created, to improve the quality of the existing high living standards of the people; and second, to ensure that further economic growth be consistently based on intensifying and raising the effectiveness and quality of all work. In the fulfillment of these demands we face the need to solve a number of complex questions in 1982. The most important task is to maintain the dynamism of industry, albeit at a low rate, while there is stagnation, or even a reduction in the supplies of fuels, energy and some other raw materials. Further, it is necessary to deal with the consequences of the lower harvest of 1981 without additional imports of cereals, and regulate animal production and supplies accordingly. The realization of these and other tasks is all the more difficult in that added to them is the abovementioned need to reduce indebtedness. In assessing the results of the last 10 months and the anticipated fulfillment of this year's plan it is possible to say that thanks to the great effort of the working people, party, state, economic and social organizations and bodies, it has been possible to master these complex problems. We have realized a number of demanding operations in the national economy and maintained its smooth running. The planned levels in the savings of fuels, energy, motor oils and metals have been achieved. We have achieved a more active balance of trade and payments than laid down by the plan, not only with socialist but also with nonsocialist countries. The situation concerning the volume of unfinished projects has improved, as well as the general tendencies of the valorizing processes, above all as regards performances and profitability. The tasks of the plan in industry will be slightly exceeded. Plant production will achieve a substantial increase in comparison with 1981.

The adjustment of the retail prices of meat and some other products has been mastered. Together with the measures in the social and wage sphere this was carried out at the beginning of the year, and we made great effort to ensure it. Despite considerable difficulties it has been possible to maintain the general stability of the internal market and in principle to fulfill the congress directive on maintaining living standards. Comrade Husak said: An assessment of these generally positive results, achieved in the complex conditions of 1982, bears out, above all, the conclusion that the measures carried out were correct and necessary and that our economy has had, and continues to have, enough reserves to cope -- albeit not without difficulties -- with all consequences of development. It is able to master still more demanding tasks in the next period.

The second conclusion is that the importance of political mobilization and the broad and active participation of the people -- based on their knowledge and understanding of the existing problems and on the ways to solve even the most complex tasks -- has been confirmed again.

In this context Comrade Husak expressed his thanks to all working people, communists and noncommunists, officials of the party, trade unions and other social organizations, state and economic bodies, who had made a contribution to the results achieved. Communists were never characterized by emphasizing positive aspects alone. We have always applied and are applying the method of the critical analysis in assessing problems. This also goes for the current situation. In the given conditions we have achieved many successes, but despite that it is also necessary to see shortcomings and not to succumb to complacency.

In our country, too, it is a matter of tackling tasks in a business-like, sober and exacting manner and of creatively searching for new ways to solve them, as Comrade Andropov said in his speech at the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. That does not detract from the work we have done, but, on the contrary, mobilizes us for a speedier solution of existing problems. We cannot change the current conditions, the effects caused by the actions of imperialism.

We would like the policy of detente again to gain ground in the world and international economic cooperation to revive, and we shall contribute to this together with the other socialist ocuntires. However, we must also be prepared in case a pronounced improvement of the situation does not occur for the time being. What we can and must do, however, is to improve more effectively our own work wherever we can.

Comrade Husak, in a later part of his concluding speech at the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee, dwelt on shortcomings in the work of some sectors of the national economy. For instance, we cannot restrict ourselves to the acknowledgement of the fact that a still considerable number -- approximately one-fifth -- of enterprises fails to meet planned targets. Although in some cases the reasons may be objective, in many cases they are completely, or largely, subjective. The only way ahead for us lies in critically analyzing, at the appropriate level -- district, region or the center -- every concrete shortcoming, each case of failure to fulfill tasks in searching for the true reasons of the ills, in ensuring a remedy for each specific case and in resisting alibis of whcih there are still many.

In connection with the fuel and energy problems, Comrade Husak appreciated the improvement which has manifested itself over the last few weeks in the fulfillment of the plan for extraction and removal of overburden in the North Bohemian field. He reiterated that the shortcomings must not be seen only in the relizbility and performance of the supplied machinery, even if in a number of cases criticism is justified, but also in the sphere of organization and management within the coal field where matters can be improved.

As regards the building industry, Comrade Husak stated that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government of the CSSR have repeatedly examined its work and subjected it to just criticism. They adopted a decision on the work of the building industry which points out the reasons for the shortcomings and ways to rectify them. Since then a certain improvement has occurred in enterprises in the charge of the Czech Minsitry of Construction and in centrally managed construction enterprises in Slovakia, although here the planned tasks are as yet not being fully met. However, so far one cannot speak about a real turnabout in the construction industry. In particular, local construction enterprises are not fulfilling their tasks and their role in the sphere of maintenance and repairs of housing. The governments of the republics, the ministries of construction, national committees and other competent bodies must draw up and speedily submit proposals for substantially raising the standard of work in the building industry and for consistently and comprehensively meeting the demands expressed in the adopted decision mentioned above.

Comrade Husak further dwelt on the development of the efficiency of the national economy. He appreciated the progress achieved in cutting back the consumption of energy, metals and other raw materials. In spite of certain positive results the pace in comparison with a number of other countries and with regard to existing reserves is still too slow. Therefore it is necessary to set higher tasks in this sphere for the coming year. However, even these canot be taken to be the final limit. More resolutely than before, we must follow the world trend toward rationalization of consumption and better utilization of all types of energy, raw and other materials. Basic technical and technological measures which will lead to lasting and pronounced savings must be inaugurated on a broader scale. Similarly a decisive turnabout must be achieved in the collection and utilization of secondary raw materials.

Comrade Husak emphasized the need to pay greater attention to the development of labor productivity and its required out-stripping the growth of average wages. Raising labor productivity depends to a decisive degree on a more pronounced application of scientific-technical progress.

Some positive examples were cited at the seventh session, however overall its pace both as regard our needs and our possibilities is insufficient. At the 14th, 15th, and 16th CPCZ congresses it was stressed that if we want to continue to implement successfully the socioeconomic program for the development of our society and to hold our own in competition with the rest of the world, we must achieve a pronounced upturn in the sphere of scientific-technical development. We are convinced of the fact that the scientific, technical and other staff employed in the scientific-technical base, of which there are approximately 190,000 can achieve more than to date.

The crux of the current tasks of the Czechoslovak economy lies in adapting more speedily to the increasingly more demanding and rapidly changing conditions in the world economy. We must do all in our power to keep in step with the rapid pace of scientific-technical progress and with the sharp competition in the world from which we are not and cannot be isolated. We regard as the main means for this the further deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries. At the same time we must step up the communist responsibility of management workers above all, for the way in which they utilize considerable internal possibilities and reserves in the sector in their charge. If we want to retain our position as an industrially developed country we must achieve world standards in production, or at least get as near as we can to them. Nobody can pretend that the new conditions and demands do not concern him. In every sector the question why, and for what reasons, matters are not advancing at the required pace must be asked. More demanding yardsticks must be applied, and practical measures adopted for speedy remedy. This applies to all central bodies, governments and ministries, but equally also to all enterprises and each workers' collective. Everybody bears his share of responsibility and must compare his results with world standards, utilize the best experience of the socialist countries and the whole world and felxibly adapt production to the demands of home and foreign trade. To introduce new production often still means temporarily to complicate life or even to fail to meet the plan. Therefore it is necessary to adopt measures to coordinate these demands.

Comrade Husak pointed out with great emphasis the need to improve further the quality of the system of the management and planning of the national economy. The main principles of the adopted Set of Measures for improving the planned system of management of the national economy are correct, and it is necessary to develop them systematically and to apply them creatively in accordance with the conditions and specific tasks of individual branches. It is necessary much more intensively and in all sectors to make use of material incentives and to involve the responsibility of enterprises and people for the results of work. In the whole of the economy we need more of a sound spirit of enterprise. The reason for enterprises being enterprises and not offices is for them to unfold socialist enterprise. True, positive examples exist, but overall routine and interia persist on a large scale. Therefore here too it is necessary to analyze concretely how new approaches in keeping with current demands on management are applied in management, how manifestations of bureaucracy and various other deep-rooted habits of the past are being overcome. Improving the standard and planning is a task which we have to attend to at all levels, at every place of work and with much emphasis daily. It is not sufficient to adopt good decisions: Considerably more attention must be paid to their implementation and checking.

There are cases where lovely resolutions and programs are adopted, but after a while, when their realization is evaluated, little of the loveliness is left. The results for 1982 and the tasks for 1983 will now be assessed at the individual levels of management. In doing this it is necessary correctly to see everything that is good and helpful to society but at the same time it is necessary to see equally clearly that which harms us. It is necessary to raise the realization-ability of bodies of all levels in the implementation of the policy of the party.

It is neither possible nor practical to do everything from the center, on the contrary, work methods must be chosen that allow millions of our people to make an active contribution so that the results of their work help with solving the current problems to an ever greater extent.

Comrade Gustav Husak, speaking at the close of the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session, also spoke about the 1983 plan tasks. The main goal is to make another substantial step forward in the realization of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress, to strengthen the positive tendencies in the development of the economy, which we established in 1982, to solve new tasks more energetically, and to overcome remaining shortcomings.

While generally maintaining the present levels of the raw material-energy input, we must achieve better valorization and thus bring about a faster dynamism in the development of the national economy, and an increase in its performance and export ability. Incessant attention must also be paid to improving the domestic market situation and raising the quality of work.

The entire managerial sphere, from government to ministries, to production-economic units and enterprises, must, in a principled manner and with great responsibility, approach the detailing of the 1983 plan so that from the very beginning its even fulfillment is ensured. Together with this it is necessary that the party and all communists, the trade union and youth movement, and other social organizations carry out intensive political and organizational activity among the people. We must do everything so that the broadest strata of the working people correctly understand the tasks we lay down, and the reasons behind them and what must be done in the interest of all people for their fulfillment. It is necessary that the honest and responsible work of the vast majority of our citizens receives full support. However, we cannot overlook the fact that in various places there are loafers and parasites, against whom it is necessary to act more resolutely through all channels.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on: In the first few months of 1982, annual membership meetings and party conferences will be held. This is an important opportunity for the more than 1 and 1/2 million communists to reconsider how we are fulfilling the conclusions of the 16th CPSU Congress and the fundamental questions of the development of our society, our present and our future. It is necessary to ensure that these important party deliberations concentrate on the decisive questions of the development of our country, and, above all, on the concrete tasks and problems of the places where communists work and live and on how the leading role of the party is implemented by party organizations. We are convinced that the annual membership meetings and party conferences will provide new stimuli for the great mobilization of communists, the entire party, and all social forces for the fulfillment of the tasks for 1983 and the rest of the 7th 5-Year Plan. The aim is to create a political atmosphere which will aid a militant approach to tasks and the solving of problems. Naturally, we know that this cannot be done in a day, that this is an ongoing struggle, a process which must, everywhere and permanently, follow a rising and progressive line.

Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized: The times are such that demands are rising everywhere. We must put high demands on ourselves, in the first place, and, of course, on all managerial cadres. Every party and state official, every official working in social organizations must set an example. The revolutionary history of our party pledges us to approach the current demanding tasks with a high degree of communist combativeness, with the knowledge that we carry out a struggle for the right and just course, for a happy future for our people. This has always provided strength to our party who, in a close bond with the working class and all strata of the working people, successfully solved even the most complex tasks.

Jakes Address 24 Nov

AU011600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 82 p 3

[Report on speech by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, "from the debates" at the seventh session of that body in Prague on 24 November]

[Text] As arises from the reports submitted, the results achieved in the fulfillment of of the party's socioeconomic program, approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress, confirm -- despite numerous shortcomings as regards its fulfillment -- its correctness as well as its anticipation of the growth of exactingness. In addition, we must add to this the fact that we are realizing our objectives at a time when a complex struggle between capitalism and socialism, between the forces of war and peace is going on in the world. With pressure from the United States, discrimination against the socialist countries in the economic sphere has been stepped up.

There is only one objective in all this: To weaken the unity of the socialist society and make it impossible for us to realize the goals of the 16th congress, to disrupt our socialist order and complicate the situation within our country. This financial and credit blockade is a part of U.S. political and military plans. It manifest itself, in particular, in the deteriorating credit conditions for the CEMA countries on international money markets, in the shortening of the repayment periods, in the reduction of Western bank deposits in the socialist countries, a matter that is designed to cause payment difficulties, and in the exploitation of the dependence on imports from the capitalist states. This course is at sharp variance with the principles of peaceful cooperation in the sphere of economic relations, anchored in the Helsinki Final document. Comrade Strougal spoke about these issues already at the fourth CPCZ Central Committee session, and this year these tendencies have further strengthened.

The strength of the socialist economy is attested to by the fact that we have been coping with markedly more exacting conditions, and the results achieved confirm this. We have succeeded in making progress in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th party congress. The fundamental goals of the state plan -- to maintain the achieved standard of living and social security, ensure balanced external relations and reduce our indebtness in freely convertible currencies -- have, in essence, been fulfilled. We appreciate the fact that the initiative of the working people and the fulfillment of the pledges concluded in honor of important anniversaries and events -- of the congresses of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Youth Union -- have significantly contributed to that.

The goals of the 1983 plan continue to pursue these objectives and ensure the restoration of the dynamics of the national economy. We must make better use of our great economic potential, overcome shortcomings more quickly and assert more distinctly the greater effectiveness of production, thriftiness and the quality of work, and the transition of the national economy to intensive development.

In the past 2 years we have taken the first steps in this direction. The standard of the valorization processes has improved, we have coped with smaller quantities of fuels and energy, we saved more than 10 percent of motor fuels, and the prescribed objectives in the fulfillment of the program of rationalizing the consumption of fuels, energy and metals will be achieved. The demands on transportation decreased. In capital construction we strove to fulfill the 16th CPCZ Congress' demand to reduce the disproportionate number of unfinished projects, not to permit a scattering of potential and resources, not to give in to pressures and not to invest where the existing capacities are not being utilized. With this in mind we have begun to make capital construction more realistic and subordinate it more to the needs of structural changes, modernization and reconstruction. Even though we have reduced the number of unfinished projects, we are not always successful in keeping construction deadlines, reducing investment costs and observing the planned parameters.

We must distinctly improve planning and the management of the entire investment process, and harmonize the volume and the structure of the deliveries of technology and construction work. We must concentrate planning, production, construction and assembly capacities on projects that are of importance to the whole society so that there are no delays in their construction.

We criticize the fact that the implementation of science and technology in practice still only accounts for a small share in the results achieved. Therefore, as was said, we want to assess this matter at one of the next CPCZ Central Committee sessions.

The development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the CEMA countries, and with the USSR in particular, continued in accordance with the 16th congress conclusions.

As regards foreign trade, the plan for exports to the socialist countries as a whole has been exceeded. We are not fulfilling the plan for exports to the sphere of freely convertible currencies. In spite of that, contrary to original expectations, a greater drop in indebtness in freely convertible currencies can be expected.

This was achieved, however, not by exceeding exports, but by regulating imports centrally. In addition to the sales difficulties connected with the crisis situation of the capitalist economies and the discriminatory measures, the shortcomings as regards quality, technical standards, variety, service, spare parts deliveries, inadequate flexibility and insufficient adaption of production to market demands and the shortcomings in the work of foreign trade continued. The experience gained from the work of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's Imports Commission shows that efforts must be opposed to import from the capitalist countries certain unnecessary products; products that can be imported from the socialist countries or manufactured at home. We cannot accept as a reason for wishing to do so the claim that one is not aware of the potential of the socialist countries' production and or that there is a shortage of one's own capacities. The basic route we must take, however, is to increase our economy's export potential in order that we can better ensure our import needs.

The average wages in the national economy rose, and in a number of sectors, especially in mining, important wage-political measures were taken.

Despite the problems with choice which were caused by shortcomings in production and trade, by structural changes in demand and in some cases by citizens' disproportionate purchases, the results achieved made it possible on the whole to ensure the stability of the domestic market.

Progress was made as regards the fulfillment of the party's social program in housing construction even though there continued to be a lag in its comprehensiveness [komplexnost], and the development of education and culture continued.

The demand for greater economy was asserted. First steps were taken, aimed at fulfilling the economy program in the sphere of motor fuels, the use of company cars, reducing the number of office workers and other personnel costs, and travel and entertainment allowances. This must continue consistently. There must be a more active approach to reducing overhead costs, especially administrative costs, which in some sectors constitute up to 30 percent of production costs.

Despite the fact that the fulfillment of the party's socioeconomic program was accompanied by a number of objective difficulties and shortcomings, and despite the fact that we made use of possibilities which cannot be repeated, including reducing the necessary reserves, we can state that our economy is stable and that it is not in a crisis as Western propaganda is trying to prove.

In the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th party congress we are continuing in unity with the CEMA countries and particularly with the Soviet Union, to build an advanced socialist society. We have no unemployment or social insecurity as is the case with the capitalist countries. Despite the price adjustments with some products, which were largely offset by wage and social measures, the income of the population is increasing. In the policy of retail prices we are proceeding in accordance with the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The implementation of the perfected system of the national economy's planned management also contributed to the results achieved, even though it is not yet being consistently implemented everywhere. From the viewpoint of asserting all-social priorities it was necessary, together with employing economic instruments, to limit some inputs centrally, such as the consumption of motor and other fuels and some raw materials.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and its Secretariat paid very close attention to the fulfillment of the party's socioeconomic program. The tasks connected with its realization in the spirit of the 16th party congress, overcoming difficulties and shortcomings as well as resolving newly arising problems constituted the overwhelming part of the deliberations of these bodies. Great attention also was paid to cadre work and to strengthening individual sectors by politically and professionally trained people. There has been a cadre change of 18 percent of deputy ministers, of 15 percent of general directors of economic production units and of 17 percent of general directors in foreign trade organizations since the 16th CPCZ congress.

One has to express appreciation for the endeavor of the party bodies and organizations, especially the regional and district committees, which have positively influence the political-organizational and cadre work. They organized the uniform procedure of party, state, economic, trade union, youth and other organizations and have helped to develop the working people's initiative. One has to appreciate that they opposed unsubstantiated changes in the plan that were proposed by some economic production units and enterprises. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's decision that the regional committees and district committees should this year discuss changes in the plan, which for serious reasons could only be made up to 15 October, contributed to the fact that a number of changes were not made at all and yet these enterprises are fulfilling their plans. The attention of the party bodies also concentrated on the fulfillment of the state plan, in which there are great possibilities and untapped potential. More than 20 percent of industrial enterprises are not fulfilling their tasks this year. This means that many enterprise committees and primary organizations must make use more consistently and without formalism of their right of control.

As regards ministries and the sphere of the management of the economy, increasing the exactingness and effectiveness of management and organizational work at all levels, which Comrade Gustav Husak demanded and urged more than once, is only slowly being realized.

Government decisions do not always reach those to whom they apply quickly, with the result that there is delay or inconsistency in their being fulfilled. To this one must add the fact that some sectors and economic productions units only react slowly, they do not organize and control the fulfillment of their decisions adequately and they do not draw the necessary consequences from nonfulfillment. In the interests of smooth production, they must be more efficient in resolving the incipient material and sales problems in production, further strengthen supplier-consumer relations and be more flexible in deciding about adapting the range of products to needs and about changing production where it is technically obsolete or where the necessary sales are not ensured.

Even though it is generally recognized that production must be intensified and must be economical, effective and of good quality, and it is generally recognized that there is a need for more and better products to be produced from the available energy and raw and other materials, for the results of scientific and technological results to be applied more quickly in practice, especially as regards microelectronics, and for production to be more adaptable and more flexible in ensuring deliveries for export and for the domestic market, the results that are being achieved still do not correspond to this. The repeated demands for more raw and other materials, more energy, investments, foreign currency, manpower and wage funds to be allocated as a prerequisite for fulfilling the plan tasks illustrates this. More time is often devoted to asserting these demands, often even with the support of party organizations, than to searching for ways and means, including mobilizing people, of fulfilling the planned tasks. Such an approach by a number of ranking economic personnel repeated itself during the preparation of the 1983 plan. This must be changed. The solution of problems must not be pushed around among sectors, economic production units, plants and enterprises. Instead, there must be active cooperation and a joint search for the most efficient ways and means of resovling these problems. These are the necessary prerequisites for the successful realization of the 1983 tasks, for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

It is important that the intensification process is firmly directed, so that we are not taking the necessary measures only when circumstances force us to take them, so that we proceed purposefully and react with necessary flexibility and efficiency to the problems that emerge in the course of the plan. Only such an approach can yield the proper effect. Everybody must work, in the awareness that the struggle for saving, for constantly reducing the consumption of raw and other materials and energy in production and for individual products, for being economical in using them is not some sort of temporary phenomenon of exigency, but is a matter of the objective law of the intensive development of the economy, of raising its effectiveness.

This was clearly expressed by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress when he said: "A seemingly simple and everyday thing is becoming the backbone of economic policy: A thrifty relationship toward social property, and the ability to make full and expedient use of everything we have. The initiative of work collectives and the party work among masses must be oriented toward this. The technical and investment policy and the system of planning and statistical indexes must also be oriented toward this."

Reducing the input of raw materials and energy into the national economy is an objective necessity which arises from the condition of our economy and about which we can change nothing. However, it is important that we take effective measures to make better use of them. It is also necessary for our propaganda to make a more convincing contribution to helping to change the thinking and the conduct of people, to helping to search for and assert ways of putting the national economy onto the path of intensive development.

The personnel in the preproduction stages -- the personnel in planning, construction, the preparation of technology and in the organization of production -- play a key role in the process of realizing intensification in practice, because intensification, innovation and the high quality of products and production, in short the growth of effectiveness, must be founded above all in the preproduction stages. And that, of course, also applies to production itself. We are convinced that in this sphere of activity we have tens of thousands of capable people among the technical intelligentsia. The ranking economic personnel and trade unions must pay very close attention to the development of their initiative, and to ensuring that remuneration is commensurate with practical results and contribution. They must support the comprehensive efficiency brigades, the innovators' and inventors' movement and the efforts to find the most suitable solutions quickly. It is precisely here that the closest possible connection exists between science and production. The standard of the work of party organizations in the preproduction stages must therefore also be in the foreground of the attention of party bodies.

The effectiveness of the efforts to improve the valorization process is connected with the quality of norms. We cannot be satisfied with the existing state of affairs here because this is the fundamental instrument for achieving the economical use of materials and energy, capital assets and manpower.

At the party congress we put great emphasis on improving the quality and technical standard of products and on innovation processes, because this is the best way to achieve better sales of our products on foreign markets and satisfy the needs of production itself and of the domestic market.

The current situation shows that, despite a certain improvement, the proportion of products which are of a high technical standard and quality and which are modern is still small. We cannot reconcile ourselves to that any longer. It is no coincidence that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government adopted measures to improve the initial and final controls and the standing of controllers. The purpose of these measures is to prevent poor quality products from ever leaving the gates of a plant. There is only one yardstick that can be applied to production. It is harmful to rely on being able to sell in the socialist countries or on the domestic market products that we cannot sell in the capitalist markets, and this attitude must meet with the appropriate opposition on the part of the controlling bodies and party bodies.

It is necessary to proceed more resolutely in implementing the state goal-oriented programs adopted by the government with the aim, for example, of conserving fuels, energy and metals, and making better use of secondary raw materials.

Also the planned movement of wholesale prices of raw materials and energy, the consequences of which the overwhelming majority of enterprises must mitigate in production, is designed to contribute to asserting thriftiness. The assessment made of the fulfillment of goal-oriented programs shows that the determined targets were achieved mainly by utilizing reserves that could be rapidly mobilized. However, we must pay more attention to measures which ensure lasting savings. We must not reconcile ourselves to the fact that a number of investment actions, determined by the state goal-oriented program, are not prepared adequately or that sectors are postponing them. This is a shortsighted approach. The same applies to the fulfillment of the metals-conservation program and to the utilization of secondary raw materials. Regarding the conservation of heating in public buildings, offices, and households, here we must create early prerequisites for introducing consumption-meters and we must improve the insulation of newly built projects.

The social inspection of fuel and energy conservation that is underway in accordance with the decision of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the government and the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, is intended to contribute not only to the fulfillment of tasks in that sphere, but also to launching initiatives aimed at exceeding the task adopted at the congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement -- to achieve at least 0.5 percent more savings than determined by the state plan. Everybody must proceed from the fact that the quantity of fuels and energy will continue to be limited and that the decisive way to ensure the development of the national economy with energy is its better valorization and at the same time the accurate fulfillment of the nuclear power plants, construction program within the deadlines and in the prescribed quality, especially as regards putting on stream the blocks in Jaslovske Bohunice and Dukovany. These are projects of all-social importance; postponing putting them on stream would cause great complications as regards supplying the entire national economy. Therefore we cannot tolerate the fact that the approach of some suppliers in production, construction and assembly does not correspond to this urgency. After all, these problems cannot be resolved by repeated goal-oriented bonuses for deadlines that have been exceeded more than once; the ranking personnel must do their best to see that a task is finished within the deadline.

The intensification of the national economy, the necessary structural changes and the use of science and technology cannot be carried out -- as it was said at the 16th CPCZ Congress -- without close cooperation with the socialist countries, above all the USSR, without a gradual integration of their economies, and without pursuing a unified economic policy. This is a good way to achieve effectiveness and reduce dependence on advanced capitalist countries in some important production sectors. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also assessed the results of Comrade Husak's visits to the USSR and other CEMA countries, and measures have been adopted aimed at a more active approach to working out proposals for the further expansion of this cooperation. Their preparation and realization requires an approach based on creativity and initiative by production enterprises, sectors and the State Planning Commission.

At the same time, work has started on the preparations for the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term prognosis of our economy's development. Their elaboration with high quality requires active participation and close cooperation among the State Planning Commission, the Federal Ministry of Technical and Investment Promotion, sectors and the Academy of Sciences, and also close cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the USSR. Regarding the preparation of the 1984 plan, here the State Planning Commission must ensure a course that will provide enough time for discussions in work collectives and will make it possible to apply counterplanning, to which we attach great importance. One has to thoroughly figure out the way which will ensure the work collectives the certainty that their initiatives will be properly appreciated and will not turn against them.

A broad application of counterplanning is a new display of the initiative of work collectives, enterprise and plants, linked to the perfected system of the national economy's planned management. It is an effective form of participation in the struggle for greater effectiveness and quality, for a better utilization of capital assets, manpower, energy, raw and other materials, for a faster application of the results of science and technology, of the innovators' and inventors' movements and of innovation processes. Therefore it is necessary to create good conditions for this initiative.

At the 16th party congress it was said that the development and improvement of the standard of living do not depend on our wishes but on values created. This continues to apply. No society can distribute more than it creates. One cannot live from a substance [podstata] for long, and we do not want to and will not live on credit. The only way is to increase the creation of resources. What we create must be sensibly distributed and made use of in such a manner as to satisfy the needs of the people, purposefully ensure the further development of the national economy and the entire society as well as the defense of our fatherland.

The standard of living will correspond to the results of work, expressed by the growth of the national income. In the interest of maintaining it, we have reduced the share of investments in the national income. At the same time, in 1983 we must expend considerable sums of freely convertible currencies for servicing and repaying loans taken out earlier. Therefore we must achieve the planned national income and keep the direction and proportions of its use. That requires making sure that the structure of production and services corresponds to those needs, that there will be no production lying idle in stockpiles. To put it concisely, the following simple equation applies to our work: In order to maintain our standard of living we must work more effectively and more efficiently and manage our affairs better than to date.

Therefore it is necessary, also in view of the limited dynamism of the growth of the volume of wages payable, to adhere to the principle that the remuneration for work be connected as closely as possible with the growth of work productivity, effectiveness, thriftiness and quality of production. This matter requires our most determinedly overcoming egalitarian tendencies and that the standard of living of every working person corresponds to his contribution as regards fulfilling tasks. This requires improving the organization of work, and within the framework of crated wage assets [mzdove prostredky] and in accordance with exceeding the planned tasks and reducing the number of personnel -- which, as it is know, has not been sufficiently made use of to date -- it requires increasing wages only to those who are working effectively and well. It also is necessary to make more frequent use of the brigade manner of remuneration.

The socialist principle -- to each according to the quantity and quality of his work -- will not be implemented without conflicts with those who are living as parasites on the work of others, those who have various unearned incomes. This struggle must be waged daily above all by economic management, actively supported by the party, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union and the information media. What is involved is socialist justice, and we are convinced that the absolutely majority of the working people and honestly living people will support us in this endeavor. The government and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium have devoted themselves to negative phenomena, such as enrichment, speculation, bribery and parasitism, and adopted measures calling for a consistent use of all legal instruments and moral pressure in the struggle for their elimination. In this connection, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has obligated party bodies and organizations to stand at the head of this struggle.

As it was emphasized at the 16th CPCZ Congress, we are not planning for the plan, we are not producing for production; our primary objective is to better satisfy people's needs, to ensure the development of socialism and its defense.

The supply of the population with foodstuffs and consumer goods must be in the forefront of our constant attention. Therefore it is important that the production of industrial goods, agricultural production, and with it the related production of foodstuffs, expand with the objective to further strengthen our self-sufficiency. And here, what is involved is not always problems with raw materials and capacities, but also that we should learn to better handle them and to manufacture goods in which there is interest.

People will comprehend a shortage stemming from an objective cause, such as, for example, a poor harvest, but they rightly are critical when disorders or an irresponsible approach by some personnel in the fulfillment of duties is being tolerated and the necessary conclusions are not being drawn. Party organizations and controlling bodies must not tolerate this: They must introduce measures for rectification.

If we assess the results achieved and consider our potential, we come to the conclusion that they could have been better. Not all difficulties should be put in the context of objective reasons alone, especially not the world situation. With this in mind also the 1983 draft plan is being submitted.

A serious cause, as it was said, is our own shortcomings. In particular what is involved is the standard of planning and management, the utilization of science and technology, discipline, organization of work, making use of the participation of the working people in administration and management. The managing bodies, from top to bottom, cannot only adopt decisions, but must be tough and insist on their realization, energetically organize their fulfillment, consistently control them, and, in good time, draw conclusions from their nonfulfillment.

Overcoming subjective shortcomings and solving problems on which we must concentrate attention lies in our hands. This makes it possible for us to oppose the negative workings [pusobeni] of internal influences and contribute to the party's strategic line's being more consistently implemented in life.

It has shown to be necessary that party bodies demand from ranking economic personnel and party members a party-minded approach to ensuring tasks, that they be much more demanding when assessing results and that they draw consequences from the violation of state and planning discipline.

Even the most perfect plan is not a guarantee that the determined tasks will be fulfilled. To do this one has to mobilize people and improve the mass-political and political-organizational work.

An irreplaceable source for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of tasks is a non-formalistic socialist competition, the movement of the brigades of socialist labor and other forms of the working people's initiative and the utilization and proliferation of the best experiences. In this connection one has to appreciate the share of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Youth Union. One has to support the nascent initiatives of the Central Bohemian and West Slovak regions to exceed the tasks of the plan from saved material, of the North Moravian Region to produce from savings additional one-day production, and of the cooperative farmers and employees of the state farms in the East Bohemian Region to exceed th e deliveries of milk. One has to praise the conclusion of socialist pledges in capital construction, the efforts for a more effective cooperation between science and production in Prague, and the competitions which are being launched in honor of the 35th anniversary of the February victory of the working people.

The demanding nature of the tasks connected with the intensification of the national economy by applying science, technology and socialist economic integration can only be compared with the solution of tasks such as was the industrialization and collectivization. The experiences from party work in that period are even today, although in different conditions, instructive and stimulative. What is involved is the implementation of a frontal, goal-oriented course, an everyday struggle of the party, state and economic bodies and of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Youth Union, aided by propaganda, for effectiveness and better quality, for the mobilization of people and the development of their initiative to fulfill and exceed tasks. What is involved is a resolute overcoming of shortcomings, indolence, self-satisfaction, indiscipline, departmentalism, of the excusing of the nonfulfillment of tasks. What is involved is the assertion of all-social interests and needs. The party bodies and organizations must play the leading role in this. A demanding, critical and self-critical course of the annual members' meetings and party conferences and an active participation of all communists in the struggle for accomplishing the set objectives must contribute to this.

SLOVAK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 30 NOV

Jakes, Lenart Address Session

LD010420 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2030 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Excerpts] As we have already informed you in the main television bulletin, the CPSL Central Committee, sitting in Bratislava today, discussed the state plan of the economic and social development of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1983.

In the discussion a contribution was made by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He said that the results achieved in the fulfilment of the plan in 1982 on the whole are in line with intentions and that it has been possible to secure the chief goals. A contribution to this is made also by the Slovak economy and the courageous work and initiative of the working people of the Slovak Socialist Republic. He pointed out that although we have set forth along the path of intensive development and have accepted its inevitability, the results achieved in raising the effectiveness and quality of work still do not reflect this. It is an important task of the present to concentrate endeavors on an even application of the state plan and the good rhythm of its fulfilment, on consistently acquainting the working people with production tasks, and directing them toward the qualitative indices of development.

After that the CPSL Central Committee unanimously approved the resolution. It expresses full support for the resolution of the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The resolution notes that even in the complex conditions of the first 2 years of the 7th 5-Year Plan, thanks to the organizational work of the party and the great endeavors of the working people the smooth running of the economy is being ensured, the achieved living standards of the citizens are maintained and the external economic balance is being strengthened. This is, above all, the result of the gradual transition toward the intensification of the economy and its closer link with the economy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

However, the results achieved are devalued by the uneven fulfillment of the plan and the insufficient standards of management in some enterprises and plants. The fulfilment of the outlined tasks requires a decisive approach by the territorial party bodies and organizations and an improvement in their political-organizational and ideological-educational activity. The criterion of the effectiveness of every party body, organization and every member and candidate member of the party must be concrete results achieved in the fulfilment of tasks. The CPSL Central Committee is convinced that working collectives, led by party organizations, will use all their skill and energy, ability and strength to successfully fulfil the plan in 1983 and to realize the tasks laid down by the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress. Tomorrow's press will carry the text of the resolution.

In the winding-up speech of today's session Comrade Jozef Lenart emphasized that the deliberations of the CPSL Central Committee were carried out in a demanding and critical spirit reflecting the content and conclusions of the 7th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. As the main positive feature of the development of the economy of the Slovak Socialist Republic he described the fact that production consumption, in relation to the creation of the national income, recorded a relative drop. We used less raw materials, materials and energy per unit of the national income. However, the results indicated that particular attention must be paid to the creation of profit. It is inadmissible that profit obtained by cutting down material costs is wasted through the growth of other cost indices. We find that the line of the party toward the intensification of the economy is correct and realistic, that we are able to achieve qualitative changes, and that our effort is not in vain but brings results. At the same time we are not denying that this is but the beginning of the positive tendencies and that our progress is not adequate. It reflects neither our possibilities nor our needs. In this context Comrade Jozef Lenart pointed out the necessity of accelrating the speed of intensification, of raising the growth of the productivity of labor and of achieving higher growth of the national income. The way to achieve this is through a higher proportion of first class products, products of better technological standards and made with higher effectiveness. An irrepalceable role in this is played by the scientific-technological development.

In the conclusions Comrade Jozef Lenart emphasized that an exceptionally important role in the mobilization of the entire party and of all communists for the realization of the outlined tasks will belong to annual membership meetings and conferences.

The session of the CPSL Central Committee ended with the "Internationale."

Martinka Presents Plan

LD011224 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] In Bratislava today the CPSL Central Committee discussed the state plan for economic and social development of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1983. The meeting was attended by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also present were members of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission, heads of individual departments of the CPSL Central Committee, communists vice-chairmen of the Slovak national councils and members of the Slovak Government, secretaries of regional committees and of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee responsible for party work in industry, agriculture and food, and other guests.

The meeting was opened by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. He singled out the life and work of the recently deceased Comrade Leonid Brezhnev who was a great friend of our nations, who wrote himself indelibly into the consciousness of communists and the Czechoslovak people as a representative of the Leninist course, a course of consistant internationalism, revolutionary optimism and humanism.

Those present honored the memory of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev by a minute's silence.

After the election of working commissions, the report on the state plan for economic and social development of the Slovak Socialist Republic for 1983 was delivered by Karol Martinka, Slovak deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission.

Speaking about developments in the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, Comrade Martinka noted that progress had been achieved in the long-term process of regrouping forces and adjusting the economy to more demanding economic conditions. We have set out along the path of more energetic realization of the necessary structural changes. The greater growth of the engineering, electro-engineering and timber-processing industries is concrete proof of this. Material resources are being utilized more effectively and better economies in their use are being achieved. We are also achieving more advantageous results in solving the problems accumulated in investment development. In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, the volume of unfinished projects in Slovakia was reduced by one-fifth, while the material-technological basis of the production and nonproduction sphere is being strengthened by obtained basic means worth approximately Kcs100 billion.

Comrade Martinka also pointed out that some tasks are not being fulfilled consistently. Not every sphere shows progress reflecting possibilities and needs, and the majority of deviations from planned tasks have subjective causes.

In connection with the targets and intentions of the party's economic and social policy in 1983 he stressed that they are based on tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress which requires the direction of Slovakia's economic growth toward yet more effective strengthening of the further proportionate development of the united Czechoslovak economy. In the interest of this aim it is imperative to use natural and economic conditions as much as possible and, on this basis, to achieve a faster economic dynamism in the Slovak Socialist Republic and to raise its contribution to the creation of all-state resources. As regards the 1983 plan this requires not only a signficant increase of the quantitative indices of social production but, above all, also of its effectiveness. Broadening the structural changes in industry, in the construction industry and in transportation is envisaged.

Emphasis is put on achieving balance in the internal market and the realization of tasks in foreign trade. The development of material production is being connected with an all-round increase of effectiveness and the strengthening of the regime of strict economy in the nonproductive sphere. The plan for 1983, and the measures for its implementation set concrete tasks for a more effective utilization of development and intensification factors, increasing the skilled labor force, the results of scientific-technological development, progressive production capacities and the possibilities of broader participation in the international division of labor, above all through further deepening of socialist economic integration.

Further, Comrade Martinka dealt in detail with the most important tasks of individual branches and spheres of the Slovak national economy. The decisive place in the development of material production will remain with industry. In 1983 its production is to rise by 3.3 percent, while the continuing structural changes will be reflected in a priority growth of engineering production by 7.5 percent and, within that industry, of electro-engineering by 8.5 percent, and also in increased production of the timber processing industry by 7.6 percent. The plan sets demanding tasks also for other industrial branches. Supplying the national economy with fuels and energy is included among the most complex economic problems. In principle, while there will be the same input of fuels as in 1982, it will be necessary to ensure increased dynamism in the development of social production. The decisive task in the sphere of energy is to accelerate construction of the nuclear power station V-2 in Kaslovske Bohunice. Pledges concerning the shortening of planned repairs in the V-1 power station must be fulfilled; further, it is necessary to make maximum use of existing capacities in both nuclear and hydro power stations.

A more effective contribution to the balance between resources and needs for fuels and energy than hitherto must be made by rationalizing their consumption.

The primary task in agriculture is to ensure the production of 3.8 million tons of cerals, while overcoming the imbalance between the development of plant and animal production will remain at the center of attention.

In investment development there will be a more pronounced transformation toward more intensive use of investment resources which lays, above all, in the concentration of forces and means for completing construction projects, reducing construction schedules, and reducing the volume of unfinished projects.

Speaking about the means of increasing the national economy's effectiveness Comrade Martinka underlined, among other things, the task of raising the standard of good economy, savings and purposefulness in the use and consumption of material means, to ensure increased productivity of labor -- at least by 4.3 percent, and to utilize the results of science and technology more effectively in practice. He emphasized that the tasks of developing material production and the regime of strict good economy in all branches follow -- in their ultimate effect -- the realization of the main goal of the CPCZ's economic and social policy: the creation of prerequisites for maintaining and improving the existing living standards of the citizens and their social securities.

Retail turn-over, as the decisive factor in growth of the citizens' personal consumption, is to rise in 1983 by 2.5 percent. For local economy and production cooperatives enterprises the plan sets the task of increasing the volume of services for citizens by 3.7 percent. Increasing the means of social consumption by 3.1 percent also includes expenditures for further developing education, the health service, social care, comprehensive housing construction, the protection and creation of the environment, and so on.

The entire economic sphere faces the demanding task of improving management of the economy. Above all, this means a more effective utilization of the Set of Measures as a follow-up to the positive aspects of its application so far, so that in practice work is actually guided by it. Improving the quality of concrete management of production processes, that is, the development and composition of goods, the intensity of innovation, and so on, is an equally important task.

In conclusion, Comrade Martinka said fulfillment of the tasks and goals of the plan for 1983 will not be automatic but it will be a demanding and creative process which will require the concentration of all forces during its detailing and realization, immediately, from the beginning of 1983.

BRIEFS

BILAK RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY -- In connection with beginning his tour of duty, Andrzej Jedynak, new ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Czechoslovakia, was received by Comrade Vasil Bilak today. [Text] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 1 Dec 82 LD]

INDRA MEETS ENVOY TO SWEDEN -- Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Kingdom of Sweden Bohumil Vachata in Prague today, in connection with the start of his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 1 Dec 82 LD]

URBAN, PATOLICHEV SIGN PROTOCOL -- The ministers of foreign trade of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, Bohumil Urban and Nikolay Patolichev, signed a protocol on the exchange of goods between the two countries for 1983 in Moscow today. The volume of the exchange of goods will exceed $10.5 billion. There will be an increase of about 12 percent in comparison with 1982. We will import from Czechoslovakia: means of transport and industrial equipment. The supplies of the basic types of raw materials and materials, such as crude oil, natural gas, hard coal, electricity, iron ore materials, metals, cotton and chemicals will continue. We will export to the USSR above all machinery, equipment, large-diameter steel pipes, footwear, ready-made clothes, furniture and leather goods. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 1 Dec 82 LD]

LENART AWARDS PARTY MEMBER -- Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, presented the order of the Victorious February to the meritorious member of the party for many years, Karel (Pajner), on his 70th birthday. The high state distinction was awarded to him by the president of the republic for his life-long political and public work. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Dec 82 LD]

PIPELINE EQUIPMENT FOR USSR -- The Mitas National Enterprise in Prague met a special order for the construction of gas and oil pipelines in the Soviet Union placed only in October: 2,100 big covers for heavy trucks and assembly equipment worth over 3 million Kcs were handed over to Soviet customers. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 30 Nov 82 LD]

MINISTER RETURNS FROM FRG -- Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power, returned from the FRG today. He had talks with Anton Jaumann, minister of economy of the Land Government in Bavaria, and with other representatives of the West German economy, about mutual economic relations. At the end of his visit he was received by Franz Josef Strauss, Bavarian prime minister. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82 LD]

SCHEICH ON U.S.-BRAZIL RELATIONS, REAGAN VISIT

DW011349 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan arrived in Brazil last night on the first leg of his Latin America tour. During this tour he will also visit Colombia, Costa Rica and Honduras. Juergen Scheich comments:

The significance of Brazil has been described by ex-president Nixon as follows: Wherever Brazil goes, Latin America follows. Washington is indeed concerned about the course taken by the Brazilians. [words indistinct] America's loyal and unconditional follower. Differences in interests are becoming visible and bilateral relations, especially in the economic sector, are experiencing problems. The high interest rate policy pursued by the Reagan government and growing protectionism have considerably harmed the Brazilian economy. Thus Brasilia has been looking for other credit and sales markets for a long time. The Brazilians have also put out feelers to the former Portuguese colonies in Africa.

Brasilia is against the aggressive policy of South Africa, which, as is known, is one of the closest allies of the United States. For this reason the Pentagon plan to create a South Atlantic defense pact, which is to be made up of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and also South Africa, is meeting with strong opposition in the largest South American country.

However, Brasilia also denies its following of the United States on other occasions. This happened when Washington introduced sanctions against the Soviet Union and Brazil expanded its trade with the socialist world. Some time ago, high-ranking businessmen traveled to Cuba in this connection and they returned home quite satisified. Thus the anti-Cuban onslaughts practiced by Reagan prior to his trip will hardly be reciprocated by Brazil. When Washington sided with Britain during the Falkland war, the Brazilians were annoyed and President Joao Baptista Figueiredo demonstratively (?canceled) his visit to the United States.

The displeasure over U.S. policy is also manifest regarding Washington's moves in Central America. When Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto visited Brasilia some time ago, he was assured that Brasilia also opposes any intervention and any military solution to the social conflict. It is precisely in the military field that Washington is seeking a solution to the problem. That is how Reagan put it prior to leaving for Latin America. Brasilia will probably represent many Latin Americans in giving him answers to these aggressive intentions.

U.S. DOMESTIC RESISTANCE TO MX PROJECT REPORTED

DW021537 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] People in the White House are particularly irritated these days. Why are they so shocked? Church groups and farmers associations and well-known people are demanding that the deployment of the MX intercontinental missiles be prevented. Our correspondent Horst Kaeubler reports from Washington on the impact of these events.

A powerful protest movement is organizing itself here in the United States against the deployment of the MX. Thirteen influential Catholic and Protestant religious organizations in the United States have addressed an appeal to the 55 congressmen on the House Appropriations Committee. They urgently demand a stop to the appropriation of funds for the MX on which a vote is to be taken this week. The signatories of the appeal to Congress are the U.S. Baptist churches, the United Methodist Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the National Congregation of Religious Women, the [words indistinct], a Catholic lobby for social justice, to name just a few.

The MX is dangerous, it upsets the military balance and it is a first-strike nuclear weapon, the letter says. The Reagan administration discredits itself internationally when it claims that it feels committed to existing arms limitation agreements, but then deploys 100 MX intercontinental missiles with 1,000 nuclear MIRV's. The Catholic and Protestant associations declare that the deployment of the MX indicates the belief of the U.S. leadership that nuclear war can be waged and possibly survived.

The letter of the 13 U.S. religious organizations to the U.S. Congress not only rejects the Reagan government's contention that the military potential of the United States is lagging behind that of the USSR; the letter also terms untenable the Reagan government's claim that the United States must be armed before there can be negotiations on the reduction of nuclear weapons arsenals.

The 13 U.S. religious organizations state that the financing of the MX must be stopped in Congress because there is no moral justification whatsoever for the deployment of nuclear weapons of mass destruction.

In the deployment area the economically underdeveloped state of Wyoming, where, according to President Reagan, the MX is to contribute to the state's economic recuperation, displeasure has been increasing. The association of the farmers and ranchers in the Rocky Mountain states, which just held its 74th annual conference in Cheyenne, unanimously rejected the MX deployment as dangerous and ruinous for the country. Richard Lamm, governor of the neighboring state of Colorado, is not prepared to tolerate the MX on his doorstep. The governor warned: We are toying with a disaster that is beyond our imagination.

At the very moment when the vote on the MX financing by the House Appropriations Committee is nearing, an opposition movement is taking shape more quickly than expected and this will probably wield influence on political decision here in Washington.

FRG MINISTER ARRIVES 2 DEC FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

Fischer, Jenninger Open Talks

LD021032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1007 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- At the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, the FRG minister of state at the Federal Chancellor's Office, Dr Philipp Jenninger, arrived in the GDR for a visit today. Dr Jenninger was received this morning by Oskar Fischer for a discussion.

During the meeting the two sides discussed topics of mutual interest relating to the international situation and relations between the two German states.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stressed that the GDR will continue to develop its relations toward the FRG on the basis of the commitment by both German states to do all they can to ensure that no war ever again emanates from German soil. He drew attention to the need to prevent the siting of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe in the interests of peace and security. It is important for FRG policy in accordance with the spirit and letter of the concluded treaties, to help oppose the exacerbation of the international situation and keep relations between the two German states free of undesirable ballast.

Both sides stated during their discussion that they regard the basic treaty and other agreements between the two states as a good basis for further developing relations.

The discussion was attended by the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam.

This afternoon Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee will receive Minister of State Jenninger for a discussion. This evening Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer will give a dinner for Minister of State Dr Philipp Jenninger.

GDR-FRG Relations Discussed

LD021742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 DEC (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Dr Philipp Jenninger, minister of state at the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office, who is visiting the GDR capital at the invitation of the GDR foreign minister. During the talk questions of mutual interest concerning GDR-FRG relations were discussed. The two men stressed that in view of the present alarming international situation both German states have a particular responsibility for peace in Europe. They reaffirmed their readiness to continue and further develop mutual relations in accordance with the basic treaty and the other accords that have been signed. In this connection questions of trade between the GDR and the FRG were also discussed.

During the talk Guenter Mittag noted that the GDR continues to be prepared for dialogue. At the same time it is necessary to keep relations between the GDR and the FRG free of all ballast that could hamper progress in these relations. Things will proceed well if the realities continued in the European set of treaties were taken as the point of departure. The GDR support's progress in the sphere of disarmament, toward which the Federal Republic, which in accordance with the NATO decision is to be turned into a nuclear launching pad, can contribute.

Also present at the meeting were Karl Seidel, chief of the West Germany Department at the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR.

Talks on Exchange Levy

LD021520 Hamburg DPA in German 1348 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] East Berlin, 2 Dec (DPA) -- According to the minister of state in the Federal Chancellor's Office, Philipp Jenninger, the Federal Government does not consider lowering the minimum exchange levy for Western visitors -- drastically raised by the GDR 2 years ago -- as a precondition for continuing intra-German talks and taking up new topics. After a talk with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, which lasted well over an hour, Jenninger told journalists in East Berlin today that he had discussed questions concerned with the minimum exchange levy.

"We have to start from existing circumstances," the politician explained. "If we take seriously what we said in our government statement, we cannot later demand certain imperative conditions." In answer to questions on the CDU-SCU's earlier position, he said it is the opposition's task to pressure the government to achieve the best possible results, for example in connection with the new agreement on the interest free credit facility (swing) in intra-German trade of last June.

Jenninger announced that talks with the GDR on a cultural agreement will begin in the first quarter of next year. The GDR is ready for talks and agreements on a number of questions. He pointed out the planned meeting of experts on the problem of pollution in the Elbe. In addition, talks are to be started on the subject of desulphurization of burnt gases.

During a talk with Politburo member Mittag, economic questions and problems relating to environmental protection were discussed. Economic relations, with a growth of 12-14 percent in intra-German trade this year, have on the whole developed well so far, Jenninger said. The GDR has not fully adhered to the agreement on coal imports from the Federal Republic, to which Mittag pointed out that the GDR had brought more steel industry products.

The focus of the meeting was on questions of environmental protection, such as water pollution, and cooperation in keeping the air clean. According to Jenninger, the question of radiation protection cooperation in the nuclear energy field was also discussed. It is intended to hold talks between experts on this latter topic.

The problem of the minimum exchange was discussed on the sidelines. Mittag repeated the old GDR standpoints. Jenninger expressed his concern at arrests and detentions in the GDR of West Germans accompanying food runs to Poland.

Fischer Hosts Dinner

LD022212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR foreign minister, Oskar Fischer, hosted a dinner this evening for Minister of State Dr Philipp Jenninger. Present on the GDR side were: Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee; and Kurt Nier, GDR deputy foreign minister.

Present on the FRG side were: Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's permament mission in the GDR; Dr Kurt Plueck, undersecretary, and Dr Hermann Freiherr von Tichthofen, assistant secretary.

HONECKER MEETS FINNISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LEADER

LD021650 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- In order to avert the threat of nuclear war, surmount the policy of confrontation and an accelerated arms race and give fresh impetus to the process of detente, cooperation between communists and social-democrats is more urgent than ever, particularly under the conditions of an aggravated international situation. This was noted by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, and the secretary general of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, Erkki Liikanen, in a friendly discussion on Thursday.

The representatives of the two parties held an exchange of views on the international situation, developments in the GDR and Finland and on the policy of the SED and the Finnish Social Democratic Party. They noted with great satisfaction that relations between the SED and Finnish Social Democratic Party were developing positively in the interests of peace, international detente and social progress.

In their many years of relations, the experiences of the SED and Finnish Social Democratic Party confirmed that different political and ideological views were no obstacle to undertaking joint efforts for securing peace. Both parties regarded as their most important concern the prevention -- in conjunction with all peace forces -- of a nuclear inferno and the carrying out of measures toward arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. They regarded as important the achievement of real results by way of talks on limiting and reducing strategic and medium-range weapons.

Erich Honecker and Erkii Liikanen strongly opposed all efforts intended to reduce the theshold of a nuclear war, including the concept of a so-called limited and winnable nuclear war. They regarded such efforts as avoiding the prevention of the production of new mass destruction weapons and the siting of new medium-range weapons.

Both sides welcomed the Soviet Union's renunciation of first-use of nuclear weapons as an important step toward averting the threat of a nuclear war. At the same time, they supported the worldwide peace movement's demand for the freezing of existing weapon arsenals.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and secretary general of the Finnish Social Democratic Party also spoke out in favor of an early implementation of the proposal to create a nuclear weapon-free zone in northern Europe as an important contribution to arms limitation and detente.

Both sides praised the consistent development of relations between the GDR and Finland according to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act as a model for the implementation of principles of peaceful coexistence.

Present at the discussion were Hermann Axen, Politburo menber and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Alfred Marter, deputy chief of the International Relations Department under the SED Central Committee.

FISCHER MEETS SWISS FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD021826 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- The preservation and consolidation of peace must be regarded as the main question of the present time. This was stated by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Dr Raymond Probst, secretary of state of the Swiss Foreign Affairs Department, during a talk in Berlin today. It is now necessary to continue the political dialogue and to strengthen efforts for detente and practical disarmament, measures, especially in the nuclear sphere.

The two politicians called for the preservation and continuation of the process of detente and cooperation in Europe introduced by the Helsinki Final Act and stated that the Madrid meeting should be brought to a successful conclusion as soon as possible with a balanced final document, including a mandate for the convening of an all-European conference on trust and security-building measures and disarmament. The two men also stressed the positive development of relations between the GDR and Switzerland, for the further shaping of which good possibilities exist.

Secretary of State Dr Probst is in Berlin for consultations at the invitation of GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY MARKED IN ROSTOCK

AU021322 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[Hans Jordan report on solidarity event in the Schiffselektronik VEB in Rostock on Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People]

[Summary] Rostock -- "On Monday a central event of the GDR Solidarity Committee gathered together in the Rostock Schiffselektronik VEB 500 working people and Arab friends on the 'Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People,' decided by the United Nations. With great applause they agreed with Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, who stressed that the GDR will continue to be firmly at the side of the Palestinian people."

They cordially welcomed Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk leadership, and representatives of the PLO, among them 'Abdullah Hurani, director of the Department of Culture and Information of the PLO, and 'Abd al-Jabbar Hamed, charge d'affaires of the PLO in the GDR.

In his address Kurt Seibt stressed that this event shows the firm affinity and lasting internationalist solidarity with the people of Palestine and referred to the fact that over M6 million have been donated to the Palestinians.

ADN REPORTS AGENDA FOR PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION

LD030930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0904 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR People's Chamber meets for its sixth session in Berlin this morning. On the agenda are bills on the 1983 national economic plan and the state budget, a debate on the law for the prevention of contagious human diseases, bills on the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Laos, consular agreements between the GDR and Laos, Greece and Colombia and laws on judicial assistance agreements between the GDR, Romania and Cyprus.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS AGRICULTURE ISSUES AT BERNBURG

Lietz Calls For Higher Yields

DW011509 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Text] The GDR's agriculture has a technical basis worth M24 billion at its disposal. The maintenance, repair and renovation of this basis were the topic of a central consultation that opened in Bernburg today. Addressing some 800 experts from agricultural-technical enterprises and institutions, from industrial and agricultural production cooperatives as well as from privately-owned farms, Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, said:

[Begin Lietz recording] The focal point of all our measures to apply scientific-technical progress through the enterprises of agricultural technology is intended to achieve higher hields from the soil in close cooperation with the LPG's and privately-owned farms through full utilization of the innovators' movement. It is also intended to overcome the unjustified differences in the level of yields and performances. High and stable outputs from all plantings and threshings, and the highest performance in every stable is -- as was stressed by Comrade General Secretary Erich Honecker at the fifth session of the Central Committee -- the yardstick for measuring plant and animal production in securing the food supply to our people. This is precisely what the 1983 scientific-technical progress plan must be aimed for. [end recording]

Felfe on Improved Machinery

LD030252 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Werner Felfe, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, today called for considerably higher labor productivity in agricultural equipment plants. At a central exchange of experiences in Bernburg, he said that yields should always be a yardstick for the work of agricultural machinery workers. Mechanization is continuing to increase in agriculture as an important intensification factor, but it is important to achieve an even better cost-benefit ratio. This means, added Werner Felfe, achieving the necessary production increase with fewer resources, especially material and energy resources.

He said he is convinced that agricultural machinery workers will do all they can to help the agricultural producer cooperatives and publicly owned farms efficiently.

SED'S MITTAG ADDRESSES PIPELINE CONSTRUCTORS

LD021224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0917 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Rostock, 2 Dec (ADN) -- Youth brigades and other workers of the army, have constructed gas pipelines extending 351 kikometers this year in the GDR. The sections stretch from Salzwedel (Magdeburg Bezirk) to Premnitz (Potsdam Bezirk) and Rostock or were laid in Berlin. In only 1 year FDJ members have fulfilled the task set by the SED party leadership. The task was declared a youth project in February.

Referring to the economic importance of the youth project for supplying energy, Politburo member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Guenter Mittag stated today in Rostock, where the pipeline constructors were reporting on their work, that this would mean an annual saving of 415,000 tons of heating oil. The entire construction project would pay for itself within a period of only 2 years in economic terms.

In addition to Mittag, Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and energy; and other figures were present at the report. Erich Honecker, in a greetings message, praised the young people's achievements in constructing the gas pipelines and converting power stations.

Praises FDJ, Youth Project

LD022002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] [No dateline as received] -- The FDJ has again proved what great tasks it can accomplish with its youth projects in the shortest time. This was stated by SED Politburo Member Guenter Mittag today at the switch over to a natural gas operation of the Rostock-Bramow thermal power station. "Your achievements will become part of the history of socialist progress."

Earlier, in a speech at a festive ceremony in the Rostock Sport and Congress Hall to mark the completion of over 1350 kilometers of natural gas pipeline in the GDR, Guenter Mittag praised the achievements of the young generation as an important contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

Recalling Erich Honecker's closing speech at the fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee -- when he stated that the greater the allround strengthening of the GDR, the better it could situate itself in the struggle to solve the vital questions of our time and in the worldwide conflict over war and peace, the speaker said: "Therefore there can be only one position for anyone who has peace and the well-being of the people at heart -- to do everything possible for strengthening the German Democratic Republic, our socialist homeland. This basic attitude is decisive for the success of the GDR natural gas pipeline construction central youth project."

Guenter Mittag announced that parallel to the completion of the 351 kilometers of natural gas pipeline, eight power and thermal power stations had been converted to natural gas. "These work results are of great economic significance. It is evident in the further increase in the efficiency of energy supplies in the GDR, as a result of which there will be an annual saving of 415,000 tons of heating oil. The entire construction project will pay for itself within only 2 years," the speaker said.

"Thus, economy of time, taught to us by Marx, is put into practice with high results through willing and prudent action." With their performance the young builders have proved what can be achieved when a clear ideological position toward socialism and the GDR is linked to a high standard of knowledge and ability and to willingness for work and discipline. Thus the significance of the successful completion of the youth project lays not only in the material results achieved but equally in the fact that it demonstrates how the struggle for the implementation of the party's economic strategy is to be waged. This meets the standards set by Erich Honecker at the fifth meeting of SED Central Committee.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 1 DECEMBER MSZMP CC SESSION

LD022254 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] A communique on Wednesday's session of the MSZMP Central Committee has been issued. The body convened under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar. The Central Committee has noted that the Hungarian delegation's presence at the funeral of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the national mourning and the demonstration of mass condolences arriving from every sphere of society suitably expressed our people's tribute on the demise of that outstanding Soviet statesman, a true friend of our homeland. The Central Committee wishes success to the CPSU Central Committee headed by Yuriy Andropov and to the Soviet people in the building of communism and in the struggle for social progress.

The central committee, in accordance with the agenda, then debated and adopted the proposal relating to next year's plan and state budget guidelines submitted by Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. The body noted that the economy this year developed in accordance with the resolution of the 12th party congress and that our major economic-political objectives are being fulfilled. The situation is improving; the non-ruble accounting trade balance, as a result of the central measures, is closing with a significant surplus. We are duly fulfilling our international payment commitments, our economy's fundamental balance is holding, and the maintenance of the standard of living is being realized on a social scale.

The main features of this year's development of the economy are:

National income, approaching that prescribed, is growing by about 1 percent. Domestic consumption, 1 or 2 percent better than planned, is falling by 3 to 3.5 percent. The national budget deficit is smaller than planned. Industrial production, instead of the planned 2 to 2.5 percent, is expected to increase by 1 to 1.5 percent, mainly because the marketing possibilities have worsened and because export-worthy and import-replacing production continues to expand slowly.

Production of the building industry is continuing to fall to a small degree; within this the proportion of maintenance and renovation activity is growing. Agriculture essentially comes up to expectations; it is increasing its results by some 4 percent. Over 14 million tons of eared corn and corn were produced.

The population's consumption is growing by about 0.5 percent; its real income is developing similarly to last year. The rise of the consumer price level, instead of the planned 4.8 to 5.2 percent, is 7.2 percent. The goods supply on the whole can be said to be balanced.

In the Central Committee's opinion, the fact that, in accordance with the plan, 77,000 homes will be built this year and that the number of beds in medical institutions and the number of nursery and kindergarten places is increasing, contributed to the improvement of living conditions.

The body also evaluated our country's international economic relations. It concluded that our export volume has increased to a small degree; imports have considerably diminished, while exchange ratios continue to develop unfavorably for us. The Central Committee adopted the view that the paramount goal of the economic plan and budget for the next year is to facilitate the development of the lasting equilibrium of the national economy, the strengthening of the level already attained and the improvment of the circumstances of life and work. The body agrees that the Council of Ministers should submit the following plan targets to the National Assembly: the increase in the national income as compared with the current year will be between 0.5 percent and 1 percent; the reduction in domestic consumption is to be 3 to 4 percent; the real incomes of the population can decrease by 1.5 to 2 percent and consumption by the population by 0.5 percent, while the sum devoted to investments can amount to 170 to 172 billion points.

In the interest of the attainment of our economic goals, the Central Committee considers it necessary to increase considerably the efficiency of production, the economic substitution of imports and the reduction of import requirements and of the utilization of materials and energy. In the interest of attaining this, industry is to increase the production of goods that can be economically sold in foreign markets, and is to continue the modernization of its organizational strucutre. The construction industry is to carry out maintenance work and building work for the population to a greater extent that hitherto. Agriculture is to increase its exports while at the same time ensuring a balanced supply for the domestic market. The subsidiary activities of the large enterprises and production on houshold plots are to expand in line with the requirements.

The Central Committee stated that the energy utilization of the national economy cannot expand or can expand only to a small extent next year. In accordance with this, it is necessary to speed up the energy saving and rationalization program. The Paks nuclear power station must supply electricity for the national economy.

The sums intended for investment must be devoted primarily to the continuation and earliest completion of the projects already undertaken. New large state investment projects must not be launched. The most important task facing foreign trade is to explore new markets and to facilitate the dynamic expansion of exports. With the socialist countries, particularly with the Soviet Union, it is necessary to increase planned economic cooperation; it is necessary to endeavor to develop coproduction more rapidly.

The Central Committee adopted a stance in favor of modifying certain elements of the system of regulators. Consequently enterprise revenues must develop in line with economic results and earnings in line with performance. Measures are needed to ensure that the collectives that undertake and solve greater tasks should work under more favorable conditions. The Central Committee regards the continuous securing of the balance between purchasing power and the stock of goods to be of paramount importance.

The average earnings of the workers and employees and of those working in the agricultural cooperatives can increase by 3.5 to 3.8 percent. The 2 percent increase in earnings in the national and county offices of the state administration and social organs must be covered by a reduction in costs. Remunerations in money and in kind are to increase by 1.5 to 2 percent in terms of their real value.

In the interest of the more proportional distribution of burdens, as of 1 January pension contributions must be increased for those earning more than 7,000 forints. The effects of the price rises this year and the increase in the price of gas, which it will be necessary to introduce within the next few days, together with the reorganization of rents, which has already been announced, and the reduction of travel subsidies will result next year in an increase of 5 percent in the consumer price level. This will be supplemented by the expected rise in the level of nonfixed price goods.

The Central Committee stated that everything must be done, primarily by the fulfillment of the plan targets, to ensure that central price rises relating to basic consumer goods and services will not have to be introduced next year.

Even amid the more difficult circumstances, the body regards the following social policy measures as necessary:

Beginning 1 July 1983, the family supplements for two children and for families with one child who are already entitled to a family supplement must be increased. Family supplements will be introduced for families with one child under the age of 6.

Beginning 1 September the lowest pensions must be increased; the social aid budgets of the councils must be increased, particularly in the interests of old people and people on low incomes living alone.

The improvement in the circumstances of life will be served by the completion of 75,000 to 77,000 dwellings next year, as well as the renovation of 19,000 to 20,000 council flats and the modernization of a further 13,000 to 14,000.

According to the Central Committee, the realization of the national economic plan for next year and the fulfillment of the state budget raises great demands on direction and implementation, requiring rapid adjustment to the changing circumstances and the raising of the standards of management. The plans of the enterprises, cooperatives and councils must be in harmony with the requirements of the national economy. The state, the party and the social organs are to coordinate their endeavors and are to support those collectives that undertake to solve the tasks in an active and enterprising manner.

The Central Committee calls on the party organs, the communists, the social and mass organizations and our entire people to do everything for the unbroken continuation of socialist building and for the fulfillment of next year's plan, stresses the communique issued on the Central Committee session held on 1 December.

MTI CITES MAGYAR HIRLAP ON MX MISSILES' DECISION

LD021142 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Budapest, December 2 (MTI) -- "Washington is continuing to pursue its policy of open confrontation with the Soviet Union, creating a situation that leads to an intensifying of the arms race," states Thursday's MAGYAR HIRLAP commenting on President Reagan's last week statement, and adds: "There has not yet been an opening towards Moscow, while confrontation elements have strengthened.

"It is characteristic of the U.S. President that he states he will search for peace in parallel directions of deterrment and disarmament. In practice, it means the way Reagan has decided on is to deploy MX missiles. The reason he gives is that the Soviet Union has gained 'a definite superiority' over the past 20 years in nuclear weapons."

"Although U.S. Congress will decide on the financial aspects of the MX programme, the Pentagon has started to exercise brutal oppression," points out MAGYAR HIRLAP, commenting on Caspar Weinberger's statement that the U.S.A. will withdraw its delegation from [word indistinct] if Congress fails to vote for the sum asked for the deployment of MX missiles.

"Weinberger's attempt at blackmail gives rise to various issues. The Soviet leadership has had good reasons for years not to trust the U.S. party, because the scheduled deployment of MXs does not correspond to SALT-1 and the proposals of SALT-2, which, although, have not been ratified, was considered by both sides. The words of the head of Pentagon makes it clear that the Washington administration is using Soviet-U.S. talks to mislead the public and disguise a built up programme."

The Budapest daily points out that there is a similar situation with medium-range nuclear weapons. In conclusion it states: "Past decades have proved that the U.S.A. has not gained lasting superiority over the Soviet Union. That has to be the case now. The question is when this recognition is going to become a determining factor in the mind of U.S. decision makers."

POZNAN VOIVODSHIP TO RELEASE ALL INTERNEES

LD021840 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The meeting inaugurating the activities of the provisional voivodship council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] held in Poznan on 29 November has addressed to the voivodship authorities the postulate suggesting the lifting of internment for persons from the Poznan city and voivodship.

Meeting this request Colonel (Henryk Daskiewicz), voivodship commander of Poznan Citizens' Militia, has issued an order for the release from internment centers of all persons from Poznan and the voivodship. The regular progress of the normalization process in all spheres of life in Poznan Voivodship was taken into consideration. An outward expression of this is peace and social order as well as the shaping of premises for a realistic progress of the agreement process. This creates guarantees for abolishing restrictions emerging from the imposition of martial law. The decision concerning the release of internees confirms the authorities' consistent striving to build social trust based on a durable dialogue with the community.

CLANDESTINE WORKERS CELL MEMBERS ARRESTED

LD021854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The Security Services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have detained a five-man clandestine cell heading an illegal organization called the Interfactory Workers Solidarity Committee. The committee was set up this year by former activists of the NSZZ Solidarity of Mazowsze region. Some of them had cooperated in the past with the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. The objective of the Interfactory Workers Solidarity Committee, among other things, was to provoke social tension, disrupt work and to cause street riots in Warsaw.

The detained leadership has been coordinating various subversive campaigns and attempting to recruit young people. The committee has also used political force and terror. The most active leaders of the Interfactory Workers Solidarity Committee have been arrested by virtue of a decision adopted by the military prosecutor.

PAP CITES NOVEMBER DATA ON LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

LD021600 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Dec -- According to information from the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office, in November military prosecutors instituted summary investigations under the martial law decree against 108 civilian persons. Among the cases are such offences as the making and distributing of leaflets containing false information liable to cause public tension or disturbances, the setting up of an illegal organization whose aim was to put up resistance to the authorities, painting of anti-state slogans, as well as appropriation of funds and an attempted homicide.

Also in November, military prosecutors lodged in courts indictments against 117 civilians to be tried under summary procedure. These are also cases of possessing and distributing illegal materials likely to cause social disquiet or riots, an attempt on the life of a militia functionary, appropriation of funds, and a desertion from a militarized enterprise with the purpose of illegally leaving the country.

WARSAW ARTISTIC INSTITUTION CHANGES ANNOUNCED

AU021450 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Nov 82 pp 1, 5

[PAP report: "Changes in Warsaw's Artistic Institutions"]

[Text] The reorganization of Warsaw's artistic insitutions has become imperative in order to ensure the necessary conditions for the implemention of the government's cultural policy program, to strengthen the state's patronage and increase the capital's cultural role and its clear-cut division of tasks, as well as in order to take into account the suggestions of our creative circles which have been repeatedly submitted to both the local authorities and the Ministry of Culture and Art.

The reorganization is conceived as a complex of activities and was initiated by the following decisions:

1. Implementing the task of setting up the Theater of the Republic in Warsaw, the minister of culture and art appointed on 29 November a plenipotentiary for establishing the state enterprise of the "Theater of the Republic" ["Teatr Rzeczpospolitej"] in Warsaw and asked the mayor of Warsaw to turn over the dramatic theater's building for this purpose. The function of plenipotentiary was given to Andrzej Cybulski, the former director of the Musical Theater in Gdynia. The new theater will commence normal activities as of the new theater season.

2. The minister of culture and art asked the mayor of Warsaw to transfer the great theater in Warsaw, the national philharmonic and the National Theater to his direct control. The aim of this decision is to raise the status of these institutions and to create conditions which would enable them to perform nationwide cultural functions more effectively.

The mayor of Warsaw made the decision to dimiss Adam Hanuszkiewidz as director of the National Theater in Warsaw as of 1 January 1983 while at the same time appointing to this post Jerzy Krasowski, a longtime director of the Krakow theater.

ACTORS' BOYCOTT SEEN AS POLITICAL OPPOSITION

LD021248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] In an article entitled "Individual Decision or an Imposed Decision?" ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI recalls the statement made by Maciej (Englert) at Mieczyslaw Rakowski's meeting with actors, claiming that the boycott of television by some actors is not an organized protest but merely the sum total of individual decisions. In an indirect way the same theory was expressed by chairman of the association of Polish Theatre, Film and Entertainment Actors Andrzej Szczepkowski. But the facts, according to Colonel Leslaw Wojtasik, the author of the above-mentioned article, clearly indicate that this is a protest which has been organized and directed by the political underground.

Further in the article we find quotes from various illegal publications making recommendations or even peculiar codes of practice which define who is and who is not a collaborator, and what constitutes collaboration. These illegal publications are supported by Radio Free Europe which in its programs calls for a ruthless boycott of the state-controlled mass media in our country.

The author of the article states that not all the actors approve of the boycott. That is why the illegal publications have recently been trying to make their earlier orders a bit more liberal.

Colonel Wojtasik quotes excerpts from a widely circulated document, entitled "The Future of Culture in Poland Under Martial Law". The program of action contained in it, aiming to deprive the authorities of their influence on national culture and to limit the use of culture for ideological and educational purposes, at the same time encourages maintaining certain financial benefits.

Colonel Leslaw Wojtasik quotes from the above-mentioned document the attitudes of the unspecified representatives of the cultural milieux. Here are two of them: First, cooperation with government institutions is a financial necessity and it is difficult to give this up; second, cooperation with state institutions has a strategic character- work full time but carry out sabotage. This,the author stresses, is a concept of cooperation in order to get money and carry out subversive activity.

In conclusion Colonel Wojtasik states that concept of boycott of radio and television by actors is a permanent part of the tacits of destructive actions of the political opposition. It is of little significance if this comprises exploitation of the individual protests or whether it is an active organization of such protests.

KRAKOW LENIN STEELWORKS REGISTERS NEW UNION

LD030220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] The first civil division of the Krakow Voivodship Court today registered the independent, self-governing trade union of the employees of the metallurgical combine, the Lenin steelworks. The application for registration, together with the statute, was made by the 300-member worker founding committee of the metallurgical workers, representing the currently 1,300-strong group of workers of this largest plant in Poland, who have declared their membership of the new unions that are being established. The worker committee of metallurgists is headed by Alojzy Urbaniak, a metalworker in the combine.

'OPERATIONAL GROUPS' END NATIONWIDE INSPECTION

LD022056 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 2 Dec -- Nation-wide inspection launched in Poland on Nov. 23 by military regional and city operational groups on the order of the chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption is coming to an end. Operational groups composed of -- apart from Polish Army officers --representatives of the administration and special institutions and services (state supervision of commerce, fire protection service, building industry, etc.) supervised administration bodies at the basic level. Regional operational groups closely cooperated with local PUWP organizations and other political parties, organizations, people's councils, social organizations and working class activists.

Apart from looking into the correctness of planning, organization and functional efficiency of offices at the lowest level, the scope of control also included the implementation of decisions and resolutions of supreme authorities. The militarymen particularly carefully examined the procedure and way of dealing with citizens' claims and motions by those offices as well as the activity of administration in the fields of the building industry, transport, housing economy, education and upbringing, trade and services.

Regional operational groups also thoroughly examined the extent of implementation of resolutions passed by the voivodship defence committees, especially with regard to the coming winter particularly in the field of supplies for the population, food and municipal economy and housing industry.

The activity carried out by military operational groups in the present difficult period was -- similarly as during previous controls -- of great use, and has been approved and appreciated by people. Members of those groups, who are ideological people of an unimpeachable moral attitude and faithful to socialist ideals born from human aspirations to social justice, give a new lease to social life, which is so necessary especially at the present stage when the possibilities for getting Poland out of the crisis are becoming ever more visible.

Szczecin Inspection Results

LD030840 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] In December military operational groups completed their activities in Szczecin Voivodship. I am speaking to Lt Col (Jan Pierkiewicz) from the voivodship army staff. How many parishes in Szczecin Voivodship were inspected?

[Pierkiewicz] Twenty-five parishes, particularly those that had given cause for concern. The operational groups pinpointed many different kinds of irregularities and revealed many matters that still need work. We concentrated our efforts on revealing irregularities but at the same time we were able to note good work. Compared with previous inspections, our present observations fill us with optimism.

KIELCE VOIVODSHIP PZPR COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD030841 Kielce Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpt] A plenary session of the voivodship party committee is in progress in Kielce. It is devoted to the tasks of the voivodship party organization in the implementation of the resolution of the 10th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. The plenary session is being chaired by Maciej Lubczynski, first secretary of the voivodship committee. Taking part in the session, among others, are Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Stanislaw Kukuryka, minister of construction and building materials industry; and the voivoda, Wolodzimierz Pasternak.

JARUZELSKI ARRIVES FOR SILESIAN MINERS HOLIDAY

LD031050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 82

[Text] The traditional Barborka [miners' gala] celebrations are in progress. The main ceremonies to mark the miners' holiday will be held in Silesia today. First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived an hour ago. Immediately after his arrival, Wojciech Jaruzelski went to the Dymitrow coal mine in Bytom.

PZPR'S ROMANIK DISCUSSES MINING INDUSTRY

LD022256 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1910 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Interview with Jerzy Romanik, PZPR Politburo member and miner from the Siemianowice coal mine, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not specified -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Romanik] The fact that so little is being said about me officially is in my opinion very good, because although I am member of the Politburo and I have made a mandate from my organization for a very important mission, all in all, I do not feel that I am playing a great role in the sense of the importance of its weight.

A large number of new duties have emerged in this connection, which I had to learn rapidly. This was also like teaching the newcomers a lesson. But, by and large, I have not lost this critical, grassroots worker's outlook concerning certain issues that are being decided.

[Question] Are you married; are you maybe a father or a grandfather?

[Answer] Yes I am married; I am a father and a grandfather. I am three times a grandfather and this pleases me a great deal, as it does all grandfathers. It emerges that the children have in their own way [word indistinct] at this age and most of all the grandchildren. Because now there is such a distance in time between the time when I had small children and in view of this age distance I see a different relationship. As I have only rare chance to meet them I must say I miss them very much.

[Question] You chair the work of the Mining and Power Commission; what does the work of that commission consist of?

[Answer] Yes. Initially I imagined the great importance of the Mining Commission. It now seems it is one of the most important ones, without denigrating all those which have been set up as problem Central Committee commissions. It appeared to me that such a commission should deal with everything, and present certain issues in detail, but it appears that this would not have been possible and would in fact mean the replacement of others who are supposed to do it.

Our Mining Commission concerns itself with fuel and energy problems; with the problems of all raw materials in Poland, directionally of course. We have had seven sessions already since the commission was set up, and apart from acquainting ourselves with the problems of individual topics which we have examined -- the first of which was mining, then lignite, sulfur, and copper -- apart from taking a stance on those problems which these important sectors of our economy have to overcome, besides various types of difficulties, our members also took advantage of the chance to gain specific knowledge of those problems with which these specific sectors of the economy are dealing.

I have to say honestly that I too have been to Legnica, Tarnobrzeg, and Belchatow for the first time, in fact, as a member of the Mining Commission. This was of particularly great advantage to us since we got to know and could see everything for ourselves. Apart from the many difficulties with which (?comrades) in various branches and sectors are struggling, we also ascertained that great things indeed are being done there, very great things which the ordinary citizen in our country does not know about. He should know about them in order to form the opinion that our country has very great possibilities. I saw in fact a great concern for all those riches to be exploited very rationally; in a way [words indistinct] a highly civilized society, that is to say: maximum economy and the greatest effectiveness (?from) the kind of national riches we have.

[Question] And the highest possible degree of processing.

[Answer] Yes, that is tied up with it in fact. Apart from that it has turned out that there are many difficulties in these sectors, with which our commission of course acquainted itself and passed on to the appropriate departments of our national economy. Our commission will of course be following the implementation of those proposals and in the immediate future and next year at one of its sessions -- it is not exactly settled at the moment -- our commission will require reports on the implementation of all those proposals which we have tabled.

[Question] You have been working since the ninth congress, which is not all that long, but nevertheless you have probably had an opportunity now to influence important state matters connected with coal and power because variants of the 3-year economic plan were being worked out and the extraction industry, above all coal industry and power occupied an important place there.

[Answer] Yes, but please do not think that it has been only my achievement as chairman that these matters have been treated so seriously and given emphasis in the amendments to the national socioeconomic plan for 1980-1985, because one of the sessions of the Central Committee Mining Commission was devoted to this socioeconomic plan. A great many proposals and critical comments about this plan were made.

[Question] Was it as bad as that?

[Answer] Yes, because the mining industry was treated in it as very much a peripheral issue. The issue of fuels and power should be the point of departure for everything. There was a number of proposals but the most important one, which we could not permit, was the issue of investment projects. Several mines are being built and there was a threat of halting their construction, something that must not be allowed to happen under any circumstances, despite the crisis. In view of this today's neglect could sooner or later, if we had the right means, be made up for in no way [as heard]. We therefore hold the view that this is a matter of priority and this is why we stressed it so much.

[Question] This is the future. What is present-day mining like?

[Answer] The Mining Industry as always has proven its great political maturity because we cannot put it any other way. We can say already today that the closing figure will be 186-187 million tons. This is very important; this is the flywheel about which the premier talked with such concern a dozen or so months ago. Some might disagree with what I am going to say now. Money itself is not the reason why mining output is so good. Miners have confirmed this with their work. Some people want to see it like this: Mines have been militarized, work is done at bayonette-point, and people are forced to work. The situation is in fact as follows: The militarization of mines worries most those who were never disciplined and treated work very much as a peripheral thing. But honest people who get involved in what they do and who are hard working are not at all inconvenienced by the militarization.

[Question] And what is miners' day this year going to be like, Comrade Romanik?

[Answer] If it had not been for the tragedy in the Dymitrov mine, it would have been a miners' day in the old traditional style. We would rejoice wholeheartedly not just at the results achieved, which are so important for our country, but also because it is now a tradition that on that day, 4 December, miners have a particularly good time. It is difficult to express precisely but on that day miners even look, not just because of their uniforms but because of their smiles, their cordiality and their attitude to one another, so joyous. It is difficult for me to describe this exactly right now. This is a great day also for miners' families. There are meetings with friends, but above all meetings at work enterprises which are very ceremonially marked. People meet there who are especially merited, people who with above average results have worked not only for the results of the enterprises and individual coal mines but also for the results, precisely, of our whole mining industry. As I said at the outset, this tragedy has placed a deep shadow on this holiday of ours, and even if these holidays are [words indistinct] solemnly celebrated, nonetheless deep in the heart of every miner there will be a regret that this year that we did not round it off in a happy way.

Such situations do take place. They take place rarely, but nevertheless our commissions note this sort of accident. Despite the fact that after all science, technology, profound experience, above all the experience of the rescue teams -- for only and exclusively the very best have the chance of getting into this -- are involved in mining, nonetheless at certain moments the elements have the upper hand over us. We can say that from this accident, as indeed from all accidents of this kind, that very broad conclusions will be drawn in the sense of being able to prevent such tragedies in the future. Irrespective of all this there is, however, a certain deep regret, at least I feel this way, that precisely this year we have not rounded up with -- as our popular saying goes -- miners' good luck. We did not have this miners' good luck to round off the complete success with which, but for this, we should have been so pleased.

PAP REVIEWS IMPROVING PRODUCTION SITUATION

LD021426 Warsaw PAP in English 1118 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 Dec -- Polish dailies carry more and more often news on good production results attained by incomparably more enterprises than last year. The Ursus tractor works, which was a symbol of crisis until not long ago, is now expected to turn out an extra amount of tractors. Yesterday the Bogdanka coal mine was set in operation in the Lublin coal basin. Winter stocks are bigger than a year ago.

This information, backed up by a thorough evaluation of the results of the whole economy show that the downward trend has been arrested and that prospects for development are ever more visible. The mining and small industries have recently been joined by the manufacturing industry which during the last two months was surpassing its last year's production figures. Building enterprises are emerging from a deep crisis. Labour productivity improved despite diminished employment, foreign trade maintains a high rate of growth and a surplus in this year's turnover with capitalist countries, the mechanisms of economic reform start functioning.

This accumulation of positive phenomena arouses optimism. We are still cautious in assessing these events being aware of the complexity of the picture of our economy, the enormous amount of needs and the painfully lowered standard of living of many groups of the population. The positive phenomena are accompanied by negative ones, like the slump in cattle and pigs breeding or the fragile market equilibrium.

It is a fact that we are following a new road. However, the complete success will be determined by such phenomena which are difficult to present in figures and diagrams. The chances for the consolidation of the present process of economic revival will be used to good purpose only when the entire society joins in the work to implement it, when passivity, which is not a rare occurrence, are overcome. Recent political events and the attitude of the working class manifested against this background prove that the picture of Poland of social peace and rhythmical work is being restored.

OLSZOWSKI MEETS WITH USSR AMBASSADOR IN WARSAW

LD022030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, today received Boris Aristov, the Soviet ambassador to Warsaw. Boris Aristov conveyed gratitude to the supreme party and state authorities of Poland for the sympathy expressed in connection with Leonid Brezhnev's death and for the participation of the Polish delegation, including Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the funeral ceremonies in Moscow.

YOUTH DAILY VIEWS POLISH-USSR IDEOLOGY SEMINAR

AU021451 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 29 Nov 82 p 1, 2

[Report signed '(GEM)': "Youth and the Ideological Struggle -- in Defense of Peace and Socialism" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] SATURDAY 27 NOVEMBER MARKED THE OFFICIAL CONCLUSION OF THE POLISH-SOVIET SEMINAR ON "THE ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SPHERE OF THE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE."

The seminar's participants, including a Komsomol delegation headed by Sergey Dergausov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and representatives of Polish youth unions such as the Polish Scout Union, the Rural Youth Union, the Union of Polish Socialist Youth and the Polish Student Association, deliberated over the problems at hand during the entire week in d scussion groups. They devoted their free time between discussions to meeting young people working in various circles and in this way tested their opinions against reality. They also had meetings at the higher school of social studies and at the institute of Marxist-Leninist primary problems.

In summing up the work done by the problem discussion teams in just under a week, it was emphasized that we are currently going through a period of considerable intensification in the ideological struggle. Imperialism, and particularly American imperialism, has resolved to torpedo both detente and peace in Europe out of existence by setting its propaganda machine and activities in motion in the international arena. The spearhead of this decidely anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda is mainly directed at the young people who are naturally the most susceptible to its influence. THIS IS WHY, IN THE OPINION OF OUR YOUTH UNIONS, IT IS NECESSARY TO BRING UP THE YOUNG GENERATION IN A SPIRIT WHICH WILL ENABLE THEM TO DISPATCH THE ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM WITH THE CONTEMPT THEY DESERVE WHENEVER THE NEED ARISES. IT IS THEREFORE ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO INSTILL IN OUR YOUTH THE FUNDAMENTALS OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST WORLD OUTLOOK, WHICH FACILITATES AN OBJECTIVE VIEW OF THE LAWS OF HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT AND WILL PROVE THE SUPERIORITY OF OUR SYSTEM.

WE MUST WORK ON OUR YOUNG PEOPLE IN THIS CAUSE FROM THEIR EARLY YEARS SO AS NOT TO ALLOW CONSUMERISM TO BECOME INGRAINED IN THEIR CONSCIOUSNESS, WHICH IS WHAT BOURGEOIS PROPAGANDA IS TRYING TO DO. YOUTH UNIONS WORKING IN VARIOUS COMMUNITIES BELIEVE IT IS NECESSARY TO TEACH THE YOUNGER GENERATION TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF MANY DIFFERENT SOURCES OF INFORMATION WHILE AT THE SAME TIME DEVELOPING IN THEM THE SKILL OF SEPARATING THE TRUTH FROM DECEIT.

Since the crucial problem behind the struggle between these two ideologies is THE LEADING ROLE OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY, YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE AND THE ECONOMY, BECOMING IN THIS WAY JOINT MANAGERS OF THE COUNTRY. For it is only when ideological and educational work is linked to the sociopolitical affairs of the country that it will fulfill its intended role.

The seminar's discussions were concluded. But as Sergey Dergausov and Ryszard Wosinski said in their final speeches, it is a conclusion which marks at the same time the beginning of the practical implementation of the principles of bringing our young people up in the spirit of Marxism, Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which we have worked out and discussed this week.

WROCLAW REPORTS ON VISIT BY USSR GOSPLAN OFFICIAL

LD021148 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Comrade Vladimir Petrovich Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the Planning Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited Wroclaw today.

The Soviet guest, together with Stanislaw Wylupek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers and government plenipotentiary for coordinating economic relations with the Soviet Union, familiarized himself with the production of the Polar factory and of the automatic lathe factory. During talks the factory managements informed the visitors about the current socipolitical situation and about the progress being made in introducing the economic reform at the enterprises. This afternoon at the voivodship offices Vladimir Lakhtin met with Professor Tadeusz Porebski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship Committee, and Wroclaw Voivoda Janusz Owczarek.

WEINBERGER REMARKS 'DISCREDIT THE RULING TEAM'

LD021750 Warsaw PAP in English 1502 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Warsaw 2 Dec -- The government paper RZECZPOSPOLITA termed as a "lunatic insinuation" U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's televised statement to the effect that Poland is a country governed by a Russian general wearing the Polish uniform. "Weinberger way talk like a fool, it's his business. But there are limits which must not be surpassed and if they are, it is no longer a matter of foolishness or arrogance, especially in the instance of U.S. defence secretary.

"It is amazing what low tricks a politican may resort to when he feels he is losing his game. When the policy of blackmail, threats and ultimata has misfired and the courage to admit defeat is lacking, he will reach for lies and provocations," the paper added. But then it is a known thing in the U.S. and Western Europe that "when he finds logical arguments wanting, Weinberger goes on to insult others," said RZECZPOSPOLITA.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY described Weinberger's statements as "senseless" and "unbelievable" and the whole interview as "amazing."

In its main news bulletin last night, Polish television also commented on the defence secretary's allegations saying it was a case of "plain arrogance." To reach for insults when you run out of arguments is an old trick. It discredits the one who does so, and, when the person is an official figure, it discredits the whole ruling team too.

"We should like to know," the newscaster said," whether that team will muster enough decency and courage to take a stand on the declarations of its member, as required by international custom."

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES SPANISH PRIME MINISTER

LD022022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Felipe Gonzalez in connection with his election as Spanish prime minister.

BRIEFS

EPISCOPATE CONFERENCE -- Warsaw 2 Dec -- The 189th plenary conference of the Polish Episcopate opened here Dec 1 with Archibishop Jozef Glemp, Poland's primate, in the chair, SLOWO POWSZECHNE Catholic daily reported. The conference will last two days. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1455 GMT 2 Dec 82 LD]

ROMANIA-EEC COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU022049 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 2/12/1982 -- The proceedings of the second session of the joint Romania-European Economic Community Commission started in Bucharest on Thursday, December 2.

The Romanian delegation is led by Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, while the EEC delegation is led by Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice-president of the Executive Commission of the community in charge of external relations.

The session's agenda includes items on the economic relations between Romania and the EEC member countries as a whole, the results scored in light of what had been covenanted during the previous session, the establishment of new ways and during the previous session, the establishment of new ways and means of developing these relations on mutually advantageous bases, of expanding and diversifying the cooperation and the structure of the economic exchanges between Romania and the EEC member countries.

The same day, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, received Wilhelm Haferkamp.

Questions were approached on the occasion relating to the evolution and development prospects of the economic relations between Romania and the countries members of the European Economic Community. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on aspects of the international situation, especially of the situation on the European Continent, as well as on the measures that should be taken with a view to resuming the policy of detente, independence, collaboration and peace in Europe and in the world.

POLISH METALLURGY, MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER

Received by Dascalescu

AU022046 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/12/1982 -- Constantin Dascalescu, Romania's prime minister, received on December 2 Edward Lukasz, minister of metallurgy and machine building of the Polish People's Republic, now visiting Romania at head of a delegation.

The stage of the bilateral economic cooperation, of the fulfillment of the tasks and measures set during the Romanian-Polish summit talks was analysed, stress being laid on the ascending course of the manysided relations between the two countries. The existing possibilities were highlighted of further strengthening and expanding the mutually advantageous collaboration between Romania and Poland.

Other Talks; Protocol Signed

Au022050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/12/1982 -- Talks were conducted over November 30-December 2 between Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, and Edward Lukasz, minister of metallurgy and machine building of the Polish People's Republic.

The two ministers analysed the current stage of the Romanian-Polish collaboration and cooperation in various industrial fields, particularly in machine building, in light of the understandings reached during the summit talks.

Satisfaction was expressed at the ever more ascending course of the relations established between the relevant industries of Romania and Poland and new ways were set of developing relations in the manufacture of motor vehicles, ship engines and equipment, tractors and farm machinery, technological equipment for metallurgy, chemistry, construction and the food industry.

The two ministers signed a protocol envisaging measures of further expanding the bilateral cooperation between Romania and Poland on multiple planes.

The Polish guest also had interviews with the Romanian ministers of metallurgy and of machine-tools, electrotechnology and electronics.

OFFICIALS PRESENT CONDOLENCES AT SOVIET EMBASSY

AU022048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/12/1982 -- On the death of the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to Romania, V.I. Drozdenko, condolences were offered and wreaths were laid at the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Bucharest on Thursday, December 2.

On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, offered condolences to the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Union to Romania, L.I. Boyko, and to the family of the deceased.

A floral wreath was laid on behalf of the RCP and the Romanian state leader.

A minute's silence was observed at the catafalque of the deceased and the book of condolence was signed.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR

AU022045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0855 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/12/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Thursday, December 2, Anisse Salah Bey who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to Romania. Handing over his credentials Ambassador Anisse Salah Bey conveyed president Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship on behalf of President Chadli Bendjedid.

In his brief speech the ambassador said: "The head of state and the leadership of my country, as well as the Algerian people are highly appreciative of the activity you Mr President carry on at head of Romania and follow with attention and interest your country's advance on the road of economic, social and cultural development, as well as the numerous successes scored along these lines".

Highlighting the course of the Romanian-Algerian relations he showed that the relations between the two countries were broad and that the cooperation already established in various forms could undoubtedly further develop even more in the mutual interest and advantage of Romania and Algeria.

Receiving the credentials President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message conveyed and addressed the president of Algeria a friendly salute and best wishes. In his brief speech the Romanian head of state expressed appreciation of the achievements scored by the Algerian people in its economic and social development, of the policy promoted by Algeria and her president for the development of the Romanian-Algerian relations of friendship and cooperation, for international collaboration and peace. At the same time, Romania's stance was outlined on the exclusively peaceful settlement of inter-state conflicts and issues, the building of security and cooperation on the European Continent, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, as well as on other questions of the current international life.

Highlighting the positive course of the Romanian-Algerian relations, the Romanian head of state further said: "We note with satisfaction that the relations between our countries develop along an ascending line for the benefit of the two peoples. We consider that great possibilities still exist for the expansion of mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation in the economic, technical-scientific and other fields. Great possibilities also exist for Romania and Algeria to cooperate even closer on an international plane for the resolution of the questions facing mankind at present". In conclusion, the president of Romania wished the Algerian ambassador full success in his future activity devoted to the strengthening of the Romanian-Algerian friendship and collaboration.

TECHNOLOGICAL-ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH IRAQ

AU011303 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Baghdad, (AGERPRES) 1/12/1982 -- Ion Stanescu, minister, head of the Department for Constructions Abroad, had interviews with Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of trade, chairman for Iraq of the joint Romanian-Iraqi government commission on economic, technological and scientific cooperation and commerce, with the ministers of irrigation, transport and communications, of industry and mineral resources, oil and house building and reconstruction. Expressing satisfaction at the growth of the Romanian-Iraqi relations,they also analyzed the implementation of the accord on long-term development of technological-economic cooperation and of the commercial exchanges between Romania and Iraq, signed by the two countries' presidents last June.

SPANISH KING RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

AU242050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Madrid (AGERPRES) 24/11/1982 -- King Juan Carlos of Spain received on November 24 Vasile Sandru, who presented his credentials as ambassador of Romania in Madrid. In behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and of Elena Ceausescu, he conveyed to the Spanish head of state and to Queen Sofia a message of salute, wishes of good health and personal happiness, of fresh successes to the Spanish people on the road of progress and welfare.

The Spanish sovereign thanked for the message and requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed from him and from Queen Sofia a cordial salute, wishes of good health and personal happiness and their warm affection, and the friendly Romanian people -- wishes of fresh progress, prosperity and peace. Evoking the Romanian president's visit to Spain (1979), the talks and the understandings concluded, the Spanish head of state reiterated his country's wish to further and expand the collaboration with Romania on multiple planes.

DRAGAN CONTINUES U.S. VISIT, MEETS TRADE OFFICIALS

LD021140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Washington, December 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan talked here yesterday (Wednesday) with U.S. acting Secretary of Trade Guy Fiske on possibilities for the expansion of trade between Yugoslavia and the United States.

As part of his working visit to Washington, during which he will take part in the work of the U.S.-Yugoslav Economic Commission, Vice-Premier Dragan also talked here with Assistant Secretary of Finance for Monetary Affairs Beryl Sprinkel.

Zvone Dragan also visited the Exim Bank which finances U.S. import-export arrangements and talked with its president, William Draper, on possibilities for future cooperation.

Vice-Premier Zvone Dragen met today (Thursday) in Washington with director general of the International Monetary Fund Jacques de Larosiere with whom he talked on Yugoslavia's cooperation with this financial institution.

During the meeting they discussed the implementation of the Yugoslav economic stabilization programme.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PURSUES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

Trade Deficit Reduced

LD021910 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 2 Nov 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 2 (TANJUG) -- For the first eleven months of this year, Yugoslavia reduced its trade deficit by 1.3 billion dollars so that the coverage of its imports by exports jumped from 68 percent in November 1981 to 76 percent in November 1982. Bojanic stated the above at a press conference today. Bojanic specified that according to the preliminary figures the value of Yugoslav exports through November 25 of this year amounted to 8.7 billion dollars and the value of imports for the same period to 11.5 billion dollars.

Bojanic set out that the results [word indistinct] conditions of unfavourable international economic trends and at a time when Yugoslavia itself faces serious economic difficulties.

Yugoslavia's exports for the first eleven months of this year jumped by [word indistinct] billion [words indistinct] (?in comparison) to the same period last year, Bojanic said. The exports to the convertible-currency markets recorded an increase of 5.1 percent whereas imports from the [word indistinct] markets dropped by 9.3 percent. The coverage of imports by exports in trade with the hard-currency countries increased from 52.7 percent to 61 percent.

The highest increase in exports, one of 16.9 percent in relation to the same period in 1981, the Yuguslav foreign trade secretary said, was recorded in trade with developing countries.

Bojanic set out that Yugoslavia's trade deficit has in absolute terms been reduced to about 2.8 billion dollars.

Bojanic emphasized that the country's trade and payments balance was improved largely thanks to decreased imports. This, he added, had certain adverse effects on the domestic market which lacked some goods and raw materials.

Bojanic indicated also the measures made by the Yugoslav Government and Assembly, particularly to the end of cutting the categories of spending-capital, budgetary common, and personal. Saving energy and raw materials has the salient place in the efforts to stabilize the Yugoslav economy.

The results effected, said the federal secretary, have created basic conditions for a tangible growth of exports in 1983.

The projected 1983 economic development makes up a programme of the further struggle to (?keep excessive) spending to realistic proportions. It is the struggle for the country's liquidity and for the [word indistinct] its own forces, Bojanic emphasized. Space for economic growth will primarily be sought in the national income in this [word indistinct]. The 1983 exports are planned to rise 9 percent [words indistinct] to the convertible currency area even by 20 percent.

Bojanic particularly stressed that the Yugoslav economy is turning itself increasingly towards export deals, as a significant prerequisite for its further development. He expressed confidence that, in spite of unfavourable international economic currents, there is sufficient "space" for such an orientation of the Yugoslav economy.

Sindjic on 1983 Economic Plan

LD022030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- The country's economic policy in 1983 is largely based on its own resources and not on any significant degree of external financial support. This fact underlies the conclusion voiced at a press conference today by Milos Sindjic, director general of the Federal Institute for Planning, who said that the complex program will have to be carried out in very difficult conditions. It goes without saying that associated labor will bear the main burden but in general nobody will be free from at least some of the obligations imposed by the resolution on economic and social development planned for next year.

Exports, which should rise by 9 percent, are at the center of attention. However if the regional orientation is borne in mind this means that buyers in the convertible area should buy as much as 20 percent more goods [from Yugoslavia] than this year. It is quite certain that the planned level of exports will not be attained unless industrial production goes up by 2 percent.

Food production should grow at the rate of 2.5 and the social product at the rate of about 1 percent. An essential fact is that imports of raw and production materials from the convertible area will rise by 4 percent. In these circumstances a 2 percent increase in employment is considered to be the maximum.

The restrictive aspect of the resolution is primarily reflected in the fact that the total volume of consumption will be reduced by 10 percent. Investments in basic resources will drop in real terms by 20 percent, but material reserves should be increased by 20 percent. It is not difficult to conclude that the standard of living will also be jeopardized, but care will be taken not to reduce personal earnings resulting from work.

These aims will be backed by a package of measures consisting of over 200 legal regulations, [word indistinct] recommendations, conclusions and so forth. Sindjic noted that so high a number of various requirements and documents does not mean that the federal government intends to curb self-management. On the contrary, Sindjic added, the intention is to make possible a more efficient implementation of economic policies on a self-management basis.

A special place is accorded in the resolution to the fixed and guaranteed obligations to foreign countries, which have so far on the whole been met on time. Over the past 5 years Yugoslavia has paid $11 billion to repay debts and pay interest on loans. This fact proves the economy's ability and readiness to repay debts on time regardless of the extent to which international economic and financial processes influence developments in our country, Sindjic said.

Defense Budget Cut Supported

LD021428 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- At today's session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense, delegates supported the Federal Executive Council proposal for funds amounting to 5.2 percent of national income to be allocated from the federal budget for the needs of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] next year. This in practice amounts to 155,168 billion dinars. A further 1.9 billion dinars from the army's own revenue will be added to this.

At the start of the debate on the draft federal budget for next year and the rebalancing of this year's budget, Joze Florjancic, federal finance secretary, explained the Federal Executive Council's proposals on the finances of the YPA. He also put forward a new proposal that funds allocated for use by the YPA should be stated in two items: One would relate to modernization of the YPA and the other to the YPA's general expenditure. Funds for modernization and development of the YPA would, it is proposed, be guaranteed and secured from stable sources of finance; while the other item, that for general expenditure, would share the fate of other budget expenditure. This is justified by the fact that modernization programs are adopted for a lengthy period of time.

In addition to expressing support for the draft federal budget for next year, the committee delegates also supported the proposal for amendments and additions to the federal budget for this year, that is, rebalancing the budget. This document provides for a cut of 4 billion dinars to be made in funds for financing the YPA. This reduction, Deputy Federal Secretary for National Defense Col Gen Dane Retkovski said, will not affect the army's combat readiness. It will be achieved by means of economies, by our own efforts and partly by means of unimplemented programs.

Final judgement on all this will soon be given by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber.

OSTOJIC RECEIVES FATAH'S ABU IYAD 2 DECEMBER

LD022306 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1748 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Belgrade November 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mirko Ostojic today, Thursday, received member of the "Fatah" Central Committee Abu Iyad who is currently on a visit to Yugoslavia.

The ensuing talk focused on latest developments in the Middle East, particularly the position of the Palestinian Liberation Organization after the Israeli aggression on Lebanon.

STAMBOLIC SPEAKS AT BAJINA BASTA OPENING

LD301512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0715 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Bajina Basta, 27 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, offered the most cordial congratulations to all the builders and pointed out the importance of the Bajina Basta reversible hydroelectric power plant, from which the first kilowatts of electric power have already begun to flow at a time when we need them most. This, he stressed, is one of those investments which consolidate the energy power of our country and contribute to the long-term stable development of our economy.

"Today, we are concentrating on economies and efforts, Stambolic stressed, to ensure adequate energy for the work of production capacities and for the requirements of our citizens. We are facing the need to adapt ourselves to the new energy situation in the world. We underrated our energy possibilities and for this reason we orientated ourselves to oil which was shown not to be a good thing. For this reason, we are working fast to alter our orientation and practice rationally, to use existing and to build new energy capacities by using more coal and water. To achieve this we need time and hard, long-term work and also radical changes in our overall energy policy.

This is why changes are required in the position, organization and the management of energy producers. In our economic system energy supplies are not and cannot be the overriding commitment of the state. Energy should, to an increasing extent, develop on the basis of the direct economic interest of all its users through self-management association within the framework of our country as a whole, while economic policy should encourage the most rational possible use of energy. Natural, parallel and other advantages must be used to the full. The implementation of a single strategy and of a single energy system, through social and self-management agreements, can no longer be deferred."

Having recalled the economic crisis in the world, the high level of unemployment, the high rate of inflation, stagnation in production, and the more and more explicit tendencies of economic encapsulation, the widening gulf between the developed and the inadequately developed countries and the increasing indebtedness of the developing countries, Stambolic went on to say:

"We are pointing out the direct negative influence of the developments in international economic relations upon our economy not in order to diminish the share of our weaknesses and lapses in this respect but in order to realize the totality of the problem and to resolve it successfully. As you know, great mistakes have been made in our investment policy which we are now assessing in a critical way so as not to repeat them in future. However, this does not mean that our investment policy was unrealistic or wrong. The investments that went awry are not a chronic malaise of the self-management system. On the contrary, most of our investment in the economy pulled our country out of centuries of backwardness and placed it among the ranks of the medium-developed industrial countries. Our hydro- and thermal-power plants, factories, roads and motorways, new settlements and cities, schools and health institutions are our investments both in the present and in the future. Our young working class and hundreds of thousands of specialists of all levels of education, who are capable of undertaking the most complex ventures, grew up and developed together with them.

Large-scale investments and all-round development completely changed the social image of our country. As a result of accelerated industrialization and the fast influx of manpower from the countryside into the towns, the share of the village population was reduced from 75 percent to 25 percent during three decades.

As a result of this great migration a young working class grew out of erstwhile peasants. Other countries required more than a century to attain this kind of development. What changes lie behind the mere fact that during this period the average life expectancy in our country was extended by 20 years."

Further on in his speech, Petar Stambolic recalled that during the past 10 years, in order to develop faster, we strove more than allowed by our objective possibilities, and we spent more than we created. "We are not stressing these results, Stambolic went on to say, in order to diminish the gravity of the situation but in order to point out where our main strength lies and where to find a way out of our economic difficulties. Our basic policy is to carry out this gigantic stabilization struggle with our own resources relying on the awareness of our working class and on the unity of our nations and nationalities, and on our material, social and manpower possibilities. This orientation is also necessary in order to preserve the independence and independent socialist self-management development of Yugoslavia; it instills safety and it protects us from surprises and outside blackmail. It reckons with what we actually have and can do.

It must be clear to us, Stambolic stressed, that we cannot implement our development policy without sorting out that situation on our domestic market and without energetically reducing expenditure to a realistic level. This applies primarily to investment expenditure and to all other expenditure, including personal expenditure. Next year, and later too -- until the right conditions come about and we have the resources -- we will not embark on noneconomic projects, while in the economy we will embark only on those which will provide a quick return on the invested resources and provide export income. This is not only a condition for overcoming the present difficulties, it is the only healthy basis for long-term economic progress.

In the context of the current economic policy temporary administrative measures have been taken. We have decided to take them in order to prevent more serious consequences of economic disruption and to create conditions for long-term solutions. For the period ahead, parallel with and instead of administrative measures, [as received] we are laying down a long-term policy and are preparing economic measures which will encourage higher quality, more intensive production and a growth in production subordinated to it because our problem is not only how to overcome the present difficulties but also how to develop further and make progress in the unfavorable circumstances of the world economy.

The recent SFRY Assembly and Federal Executive Council measures and other solutions and agreements which we will adopt during the forthcoming months are part and parcel of these efforts. New opportunities will be opened for those who work well and who manage their business well. We will do everything to limit the scope or opportunity for nonproductive production, for loss-making, for poor investments, for poor organization of labor, for low productivity, and for laxity in the use of social property.

This will not be easy. Already next year the plan envisages a certain decline in our standard of living and this means that we will have to spend less than we produce. We are doing this deliberately with the clear objective of building a safer basis from which we shall subsequently, through increased productivity, raise our standard of living based on realistic possibilities and on the results of the way we run our industry.

However, this does not mean that we shall neglect the problems of social policy. On the contrary, in the long-term program of economic stabilization social policy will play a very significant and active role. On the one hand, it will encourage consistent application of remuneration according to work done, the priority of production and creative work and a higher level of employment, and, on the other hand, it will protect the socially most threatened sections of our population, in these conditions socialist solidarity will not be in a position to cover up for idleness, erroneous business policy and everything outside our objective difficulties.

In addition to joint economic and social policy measures to protect our standard of living major commitments are also required from basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, municipalities and other sociopolitical communities.

In order to implement this policy successfully many new investments, intensified labor efforts and a more responsible attitude toward our commitments and tasks are required. In all our environments the question is posed today: Where are the untapped opportunities, where are the untapped reserves and what do they amount to? What can and must be done so that the large economic capacities into which a great deal of resources have been invested can be used as well as possible? Why isn't everyone following the example of those work collectives of ours up and down the country which operate well and in an organized way on an international productivity level and earn a high income. Why are the enormous opportunities provided by agriculture, especially in food production, not used adequately? Why aren't the principles of distribution of income according to work done not implemented more efficiently? We are dutybound to provide realistic answers to all these and many other questions.

There is the very important fact that there is a political readiness and will on the part of all leading organs and of all working people for the implementation of these objectives and for a radical turnabout in our work and conduct. This is confirmed by the positive and sober attitude of our citizens toward the stabilization policy. They are ready to deny themselves things on the condition that the efforts being made lead to a way out of the difficulties and that we do not repeat our present mistakes, on the condition that we put up with our difficulties with a measure of solidarity and more equitably, and on the condition that we preserve the independence of our country and strengthen social self-management.

These are the positive features of the present political action. What is also imminent is necessary adjustments, greater mobility and more responsible conduct by all the participants in the decision-making process. The steps to effect a change are obvious, from indolence and dissatisfaction to constructive action, from poor to better organization, from depicting our situation through the use of carping criticism to undertakings which resolve all our problems, from idle discussions and opportunism to unified stands and decisions, from partial and bureaucratic encapsulation to the opening and pooling of labor and resources. In short, the steps to be taken to move from words to deeds are there for all to see.

Everything we have achieved so far in our economic and social development is the result of the great efforts and endeavors of our working class and of the advantage inherent in the system of socialist self-management.

This strategic direction of our social development has its roots in our revolution. It has also been confirmed by the enormous results we have attained so far. This is a source of our strength and a guarantee of self-management has been confirmed as the most progressive social relationship and as the most efficient form of struggle of the working class along the road to its further emancipation. The foundations of the system of socialist self-management have been laid down in the Constitution and in the law of associated labor and worked out in greater detail at the 11th LCY Congress. We are fighting to ensure that the working class, the labor and the working people decide about their social business. We have not yet fully attained this, not because we do not wish to do it, but because of objective difficulties and because of the degree of our development.

It is our task and our commitment to eliminate our shortcomings more quickly, not only in the economic sphere but of the political system too. All inconsistencies and oversimplifications in our practices which were criticized at the 12th LCY Congress must also be eliminated."

Pointing to the fact that associated labor alone, in the way its position has been laid down in the Constitution, can overcome the tendencies of encapsulation and disintegration of irrational investments, of excessive expenditure, of decision-making which disregards the self-management systems, or inefficiency in the delegate system, or distribution of income and social differences which are not based on work, Petar Stambolic went on to say:

"We have also gained invaluable experience in the system of negotiations and agreement-seeking as forms of planned development in our conditions. For the unity and equality of the nations and nationalities and for the independence of our country there is no other way except negotiations and agreement-seeking, as envisaged by the Constitution. It is not the constitutional solutions but the fact that they are being applied inconsistently and slowly that causes dissatisfaction. Hence the need, on the foundations and principles implicit in the Constitution, to discuss everything which, as a result of better functioning of our political and economic system, could contribute to the consolidation and efficiency of self-management. In this respect, and also in our discussions of the actual problems of our development, all democratic discussions and creative exchanges of views, and all constructive initiatives and proposals are required and will be useful. There is always scope and possibility for even more socialist democracy, the kind of democracy which proceeds from the interests of the working class.

Opponents of socialism, self-management, national equality, unity and of Yugoslavia's nonaligned policy are trying to take advantage of our economic difficulties for their own ends. Resistance and pressure by protagonists of the outlived system of bourgeois capitalist society which we overthrew during the revolution are being resuscitated or are emerging afresh, and the same applies to resistance and pressure by the supporters of the etatist model of socialism in which there is no place for self-management democracy. Our internal and external enemies are uniting. The best and the most efficient way of fighting against them is to resolve the basic problems of the working class. At this point in time this means overcoming the topical economic difficulties and further developing self-management relations. However, they must realize that we will not hesitate in taking all necessary measures against anyone attempting to jeopardize the basic achievements of our revolution, socialism, self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, and the independence and nonaligned policy of our country. From the first days of our revolution we have been under constant pressure either from the "left" or from the "right", but nothing can make us hesitate or divert us from Tito's path of struggle for socialism and construction of socialist self-management.

The tasks we are talking about can be successfully implemented only if we are united, if we display full responsibility coupled with exceptional efforts and a good measure of self-denial during the years ahead. We will knowingly pay this price so that we can go on keeping what we have. We have enough strength and we know what we want. This is why there is no room for nervousness, suspicions or vacillations because there were no difficulties in the past either which we could not overcome.

If the struggle for economic stabilization is to grow into a nationwide movement, and this is the demand of our working class expressed also at the recent trade union congresses, if everyone finds his niche within this movement, and this applies also to every organization of associated labor, every sociopolitical organization and community, and to every working citizen, then -- let no one doubt this -- we will create the conditions in which we can attain the objective of our revolution. These are our signs of recognition, safe yardsticks of our values and of joint social interests, and a reliable basis for political differentiation and association, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in conclusion, congratulating those present on the 40th anniversary of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia."

RIBICIC ASSESSES FUTURE AS 'QUITE DIFFICULT'

AU011720 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28, 29, 30 Nov p 5

[Unattributed report on the interview granted by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Milos Jevtic, chief editor of Belgrade Radio second program; date and place not given]

[Text] "I think it is clear to everyone, or at least it should be clear to us, that our basic task today, tomorrow and in the future is quite difficult and that it demands responsible work which will ensure our internal and external stability and our independence. We must rely on our own forces. We neither want nor are we entitled to expect that someone else will solve our problems for us," Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his interview within the series of programs entitled "Guest of the Second Program" organized by Milos Jevtic, chief editor of the Belgrade Radio second program. This substantive interview, which will be broadcast in two parts (at 1700 GMT on 28 November and 5 December) and excerpts which our newspaper is publishing with Comrade Ribicic's consent, deals mainly with the currently important trends, economic stabilization, development of the political system and the tasks which await us.

Staffs, Flags, Emblems...

Milos Jevtic Reminded Comrade Ribicic that Yugoslavia is not always referred to in the same way, depending on the individual people and also individual communities. In certain situations, the term federation is even preferred to Yugoslavia.

"When we speak about this country, we simply refer to it as Yugoslavia. When someone in the outside world asks where we are from, then it is natural to answer that we are from Yugoslavia. No one says that he is from the SFRY. This does not imply that we are thereby negating the principles on which our federal community is founded. But when we use the name of Yugoslavia somewhere in China or on another continent, everyone knows that this is a socialist country and a community of several peoples, that this country is a federation, that it has a specific system and that it is founded on the self-managing and democratic workers' democracy and membership in the world Nonaligned Movement."

Recalling that the term togetherness has been widely accepted since the Kosovo events, Ribicic said that many disagreements among the republics and provinces have resulted from the fact that "we have failed to reach our agreements as self-managers and as associated labor through the delegate assemblies and other forms of self-managing association and social accords, and that instead we have continued to approach the problems through the state and political representatives of the people in the republics and provinces." He explained this by citing the example of the law on national defense. "If a republic or a province discusses and wants to reach an accord on the law on national defense from statist positions, then the questions of where the staffs will be and what the flags, emblems and other external expressions of relations will be appear very important. But if the law on national defense is discussed on the basis of self-management and with the tendency to socialize the self-managing defense of our country's policy and of all parts of our country -- as Tito used to say -- by including the masses of people in our defense, then I think that in this event all these questions can be very easily solved just as they were normally solved during the people's revolution and the national liberation struggle."

I Do Not Agree With Those Who Would Like To Ban Political Jokes

Comrade Ribicic's anecdotal statement at the book fair. which was widely greeted by the public, was also discussed in this interview. In that statement, he also passed some judgements on the generations, among other things.

"Well, that was a joke that, like any other joke, can be good or bad. I do not agree with those who would like to ban political jokes and who believe that politics is such a serious topic that no jokes should be made at its expense now and then, although it is known that the largest numbers of jokes are made precisely at the expense of politics, only these jokes are circulated according to some other rules and not through the press."

Ribicic added that, in his joke, there was some truth and also some criticism of the inconsistent implementation of the rotation principle and of the accumulation of positions. He cited the 1-year term of office as an example, the term of office that was intended to encourage the circulation of cadres. "This has not been implemented in the way it was intended. True, it has been carried out within our horizontal structures, the communes, republics and provinces and the federation. But the new cadres have achieved no great breakthrough in attaining responsible and other key positions in politics."

In this connection Ribicic recalled the last conservation with Comrade Tito in Karadjordjevo when he called attention to certain extremes in instituting the 1-year term of office: "Tito directly said to us: In 1 year, a person cannot even become sufficiently acquainted with the tasks that he is performing. This was not his only important warning. I do not know why all this has not been published (at that time, a warning was also issued about the Kosovo situation). That was a criticism of our behaviour. After 4 years, we have gained certain experience in this field and it is time now for us to begin to more effectively implement certain things in practice."

According to Ribicic, the main task is to encourage a cadre policy within which the creative forces will be able to find their expression, within which capable individuals will be able to successfully work and within which those who work poorly will be removed.

Youth, Tradition and Ritual Adherence to Protocol

It is obvious that the young people must continue the traditions of the liberation war and socialist labor. Are we now devoting the right attention to progressive traditions? Why are we sometimes reducing them to a ritual adherence to protocol instead of seeing them as the source of the present and the future? When do the traditions become traditionalism or even the love of tradition? Answering these questions, Mitja Ribicic said that every society must have a feeling and sense for its traditions, its past and its history. Whoever does not know how to value the past struggle cannot guarantee prospects and an honorable path of progress for the future generations.

Pointing out that it does no good to keep repeating to the younger generation the old truths in a school-like manner, Ribicic said that it is not difficult to demonstrate the strength of our revolution to the young people because, among others, it was mainly the young people who directed our revolution: "We have the sources for such an interpretation of our revolution which really was of great importance and which is a source of our strength for future generations.... We are now on the road to making a great turn to provide expression for the new values, to rehabilitate work and the moral essence of relations, to put an end to all kinds of shortcomings and carelessness and to ensure that the younger generation asserts itself as the factor of real progress."

In that part of the interview dealing with the intelligentsia, Ribicic said that we in the League of Communists still carry with us certain prejudices as regards the role of the intelligentisa. There are various efforts to divide the intelligentsia into the progressive and the backward intelligentsia. But what is the most important task in this connection is to ensure an appropriate place in the society for the creative intelligentsia and especially the technical intelligentsia which we so greatly need. We have not fully utilized the technology that we have and for which we have paid heavy green dollars. In comparison with a capitalist country's use of such technology, we have perhaps only utilized it by one-third.... In our country, the intelligentsia is underestimated to a certain extent as though it were not a component part of our national and other culture. It is necessary to change relations in this respect to make it possible to utilize the enormous potential of Yugoslav intellectuals who are now capable of producing results in all spheres of associated labor.

Polemical discussions are very frequent today. They are held about major topics but also about matters that are really of peripheral importance in life. When do these polemics contribute to clearing up a situation and when are they used to promote those who participate in them?

Answering these questions, Ribicic said that it was necessary to engage in polemics whenever real problems arise, and it is necessary to answer the questions that have been raised. At the same time, we must bear in mind that anyone who claims that something is correct must expect that his views might be criticized and that this criticism is normal.

Shortcomings of Polemics and Criticisms

According to Ribicic, "It is not good when the situation in a republic is criticized in another republic because the motives for nationalism easily arise under such circumstances. Let everyone polemize about certain phenomena in 'his own community.' I do not imply by this that we should not transfer from one republic to another those matters or phenomena that are important for all of Yugoslavia, but we must take care to ensure that what we write does not become fuel for some kinds of nationalism. And there is a great deal of that in the present polemics that emphasize what can incite nationalism."

As regards criticism, Ribicic says that it is very important, that it must be creative and soundly argued and that, in our country, it is possible to prevent certain forms of dissidence within the framework of criticism. "I think that our self-managing system is such that it can completely eliminate all reasons for certain dissident attitudes in our society." It is necessary to respect the abilities of people and show confidence in their creativity, "except, of course, whenever any clearly hostile tendencies are involved and whenever it is then necessary to unmask the anticommunist and antiself-managing propaganda and all kinds of half-truths," he added.

What Are the Troubles in Our Sports

Part of the interview was devoted to the situation in our sports. The findings of the inspection services show that it is precisely sports that has provided a suitable ground for various irregularities, abuses and irresponsible behavior. Why have the communists allowed that to happen? Have morals declined or is it perhaps something else that is involved in this connection?

Ribicic thinks that there are two reasons that have decisively influenced the present situation in our sports: First, the status of professional sportsmen has not been clearly defined and, second, the rules regulating relations in every sphere of our activity have not been accepted in sports. It is in such general disorder that various managers find scope for their work. If we are a socialist self-managing society and, as such, an alternative in the contemporary world, then this character of an alternative must also manifest itself in this sphere, he adds.

Members of the central committees and other sociopolitical workers should not be actively engaged in the professional clubs that exist now, Ribicic believes. "Some say that then the situation will be even worse. I believe that it is more important to establish certain rules of behavior but not have politics with its authority or its responsible forums engaged in this field."

Positive Role of Press as a Whole

The following question about the press was asked: "How do you -- as a party leader as well as a reader, viewer or listener -- appraise the situation in our media, the press, radio and television?"

Ribicic did not want to prejudice the present appraisals of the press as well as the discussions currently being held in political forums, but he added: "I think it is impossible to generalize the situation and say that everything is positive or that everything is negative. On the whole, our information media are a powerful weapon in the socialist progress of our society, and they provide a strong support for the organized subjective forces of socialism." He recalled the statement of the "Romanian partner" who said: "Yours is the only country with a socialist press. Whenever a journalist in your country writes something stupid or a lie, then everyone knows that this is due to the stupidity of the journalist concerned and not the Central Committee."

I think that the influence of the progressive socialist forces is sometimes weaker than the influence of certain petty bourgeois classes which only criticize, which fail to see future prospects and which see no solution for the present situation, Ribicic continued. A veritable euphoria of criticizing for the sake of criticizing has developed in our society in this respect, he said. "I think that criticism must stimulate progress and must take into account the place and time involved as well as its own limits. Any good journalist must know that his commentary can entail certain consequences, and therefore he should assume the responsibility for any possible consequences."

BRIEFS

TV TRANSMITTER FOR HUNGARIANS -- Lendava, 1 Dec (TANJUG) -- From Sunday members of the Hungarian national minority living in Prekmurje, Slovenia, will be able to follow the television programs of neighboring Hungary. To mark the Yugoslav national holiday, a new television transmitter has been commissioned in the village of Lakos. This will give Hungarians in Slovenia further opportunities to maintain links with their mother nation. The transmitter cost 4.7 million dinars and represents a fresh step in implementation of the constitutionally established rights of nationalities to contacts with their mother nation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 1 Dec 82 LD]